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VOLUME XLVII. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE FIVE MEN ARE NAMED.

APPOINTMENT OF THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS.

Judge Cooley, Col. Morrison, Gen. Bragg of Alabama, Augustus Schoonmaker of New York, and Aldace Walker of Vermont Are the Lucky Ones—The Chairman Not Yet Named—Comment on the Selections.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—[Special.]—After six weeks' casting about the President tonight announced the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as follows:

Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan, Republican, to serve six years.

William R. Morrison of Illinois, Democrat, five years.

Augustus Schoonmaker of New York, Democrat, four years.

Aldace F. Walker of Vermont, Republican, three years.

W. L. Bragg of Alabama, Democrat, two years.

The commission is to choose its own Chairman. The surprises are Schoonmaker and Walker. The latter is known to few persons here, but he was urged by Senator Edmunds for the place, and as none of the Massachusetts men whom the President wanted would accept, Walker was taken as a representative with whom New England would have to be content. Senator Edmunds said tonight that Walker had every qualification for the place—a clear head, experience, excellent training, and common sense. If Mr. Walker didn't prove a most acceptable Commissioner the Senator said he would be greatly disappointed.

In picking out Schoonmaker the New York people say the President has made a good choice—probably as good as Kernan would have been, though he has not the latter's railroad experience. Schoonmaker is one of the original Cleveland men, and has always been a strong factor in Empire State politics. From that standpoint it means that it was not proposed to give Gov. Hill a chance to name some one in Kernan's place as State Railroad Commissioner. Comment on the other three appointees is merely repeating what has been heard during the last fortnight, since which time it has been known they were to be named. The sharpness of the criticisms on the President for letting Speaker Carlisle bulldoze him into naming Morrison has worn off. This is the one purely political appointment on the commission. But when it was found the party pressure in behalf of Morrison was too great to be withstood the disposition has been to make the best of it. The friends of the law do not hope for much, but as Col. Morrison has given the subject his earnest study for the last month they think the case is not hopeless. Morrison tonight has had little to say to the congratulations given him. By taking a position on the commission he retires from politics. He will not run for Congress against Jehu Baker, and he will not head the Illinois delegation to the next Democratic National Convention. It had been pretty well understood that the President was not satisfied with the material from which he had to pick the Southern member of the commission. He wavered about Bragg until yesterday, when it was finally determined that there would be less to regret in naming him than any of the rest of the Southern members. But he got the shortest term, and his time will be up before March 4, 1889, as the terms of the Commissioners date from Jan. 1, 1887. Bragg was warmly indorsed by Senator Pugh, and the members of the Inter-State Commerce Committee also looked on him favorably. He made a good impression when he testified before the committee, and it was thought his experience on the Alabama State Commission would be useful on the National Commission.

The appointment which is best received is that of Judge Cooley. It is universally agreed that his presence on the commission will give it the confidence of the country and will be a guarantee to both the public and the railroad companies that the law will be administered faithfully and impartially. Much is hoped from his practical railroad experience as well as from his legal reputation. Judge Cooley is probably the only member of the commission who makes a heavy pecuniary sacrifice by accepting the office. It has been stated that he gives up $25,000 a year in leaving the Wabash receivership. This is one reason why he was given the longest term, as it was felt this much was due him. Some comment has been heard that a Democrat like Morrison should have been passed over by a Democratic Administration and the most marked preference given a Republican, but when the facts were understood it was agreed that Judge Cooley could not be asked to take the place under any other conditions. Senator Cullom, who has watched the make-up of the commission with great anxiety, strongly urged on the President that every inducement should be held out to insure Judge Cooley's acceptance. The Senator thought it of prime importance to Chicago and the Northwest that he should be a member, and since the appointment has been made public his satisfaction is complete. It was said this evening that Morrison favored naming Cooley President of the commission, but President Cleveland seems to have thought this should be left to the Commissioners themselves, and they will choose their Chairman. If it is insisted that this position belongs to the majority either Morrison or Schoonmaker will get it. The secretary and the clerical force will be fixed upon soon.

Although Col. Morrison is the only member in the city tonight, it is expected that the other members will come to Washington so that an organization may be had by the end of the week. The delay in naming the Commissioners makes prompt organization necessary. The great railroad systems of the country will have to file their schedules of rates by April 1, or when the law goes into effect. Many of them have representatives in Washington now and several important questions involving both the railroads and the shippers need to be promptly construed. That the commission should be overwhelmed the first few months is inevitable. Temporary quarters for the commission will be found by the Secretary of the Interior before the end of the next week. It is likely these will be in the new Pension Building. The commission has for its use from now till July 1, 1888, a little more than fifteen months, $100,000. If the salaries of its members are to come out of this nearly half the sum will be gone, and the remainder will not go far in covering the necessary expenses. But the appropriation is available at once and the commission will have money enough to start with. If the sum set aside is not enough it will at least last till next December, when Congress will be in session.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

Sketches of the Men in Whom the Railroads Are So Much Interested.

Following are sketches of members of the new commission:

JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY was born in Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824. He removed to Michigan in 1843, and was admitted to the bar at Adrian in 1846, where he settled permanently in 1848. In 1857 he was appointed to compile the statutes of Michigan, which were published in two volumes. He was reporter of the Michigan Supreme Court, 1858-'64, and published eight volumes of reports. In 1859 he became Jay Professor of Law in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and held the position for many years. In 1864 he was elected a Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, but was defeated for reelection in 1885. He has published a "Digest of Michigan Reports" (1866) and a "Treatise on Constitutional Limitations of the Legislative Power of the States" (1868), on which latter work largely rests his fame as a jurist. Several years ago he served with E. B. Washburne and Allen G. Thurman as an Advisory Commission to settle trunk-line disputes, becoming sole arbitrator on the withdrawal of his fellow Commissioners. He was also selected at one time to settle the question of the relative rates of live stock and dressed beef, and at another time to adjust the percentages of east-bound lines on passenger rates. In both instances he admittedly laid down principles which were conceded to be correct, but which the railroads failed to live up to. He was appointed Wabash receiver in December, 1886. As to the question as to whether Judge Cooley will accept the position tendered him there is not the slightest doubt. Judge Cooley received a letter from President Cleveland, dated Feb. 7, 1887, written throughout by Mr. Cleveland, in which it was stated that there had been repeated requests made that he (Judge Cooley) should be appointed on the new commission; that, in fact, these petitions had been so numerous that in obedience to what he considered public sentiment he tendered him the position, well knowing that the salary attached was no object, but hoping that the proffered place would be accepted from a high sense of public duty. The option of a long or a short term was given Judge Cooley, who replied that he did not care to assume the grave responsibilities, but would leave the matter entirely in the President's hands. Hence his acceptance is a foregone conclusion. Judge Cooley entered upon his political career at Adrian, Lenawee County, Mich., in 1850, when he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. Small as was this office, he distinguished himself by the ability displayed in transacting the business brought before him. In 1859 Mr. Donald MacLean of the medical department of the Michigan University had a libel suit against a Detroit paper, which was appealed to the Supreme Court, and this court affirmed the decision of the lower court against the paper. When Mr. Cooley was renominated for Justice this paper and the opposition charged that he was a corporation Judge and rung the changes on it so effectively as to defeat him, Allen B. Morse of Ionia, a country lawyer, being elected.

WILLIAM R. MORRISON of Waterloo, Ill., was born in Monroe County, Illinois, Sept. 14, 1825. He was educated in the common schools and at McKendree College, Illinois. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was made Clerk of the Circuit Court and for four terms was a member of and for one term Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses as a Democrat. In the contest for the United States Senatorship of the Illinois Legislature in 1885 he was one of the favorits of the Democratic faction, and all through that memorable contest, which resulted in Logan being returned, Morrison held the sympathies of his followers. In the last Congressional campaign he was defeated by the Hon. Jehu Baker. Mr. Morrison has gained the reputation for being a great thinker. He will often pass his most intimate friends without recognizing them when in a study, and in absent-mindedness on such occasions is only equaled by Secretary Lamar.

ALDACE F. WALKER was born in Rutland County, Vt., about forty-six years ago. He studied law in the office of Senator Edmunds at Burlington and was admitted to the bar, but before he had a chance to practice the War of the Rebellion broke out. He went to the front as a private and came out a Colonel. After the War he practiced his profession in New York City for two or three years, but finally removed to Rutland, where he now lives. He is said to hold a leading position at the Vermont bar and has been engaged in many important cases. He has been a member of the Legislature, and while State Senator was instrumental in the railroad legislation enacted. The special study he gave the subject at that time has been continued since, and it is thought fully fits him for a place on the National Commission. In politics Mr. Walker has always been a Republican.

AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER was born in Ulster County, New York, in 1828. He became active in politics while still a minor, stumping his native county for Van Buren and Adams in 1848. During the two succeeding years he was a teacher in the district schools, and in 1851 was chosen Superintendent of Schools. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and served as law clerk in the office of Jacob Hardenburgh at Kingston. He subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Hardenburgh, which continued until 1872. In 1863 he was elected County Judge, in 1875 a member of the State Senate, and in 1877 Attorney-General. He was the Democratic candidate for Court of Appeals Judge in 1881, but was defeated. He was also a member of the State Civil-Service Commission in 1883, being appointed by Gov. Cleveland, and is still a member of that body.

CAPT. WALTER L. BRAGG of Montgomery, Ala., was born in Lowndes County, Alabama, Feb. 28, 1838. He moved with his parents to Ouachita County, Arkansas, in the winter of 1844, and that was his home until January, 1865. He received a liberal education in Arkansas and at Harvard. He lived in Camden, Ark., where he entered the practice of law as a partner of John R. Fellows, of New York. In April, 1861, he entered the Sixth Regiment, Arkansas Volunteers, and served in the Confederate army all through the War. After the War he settled in Marion, Ala., and moved to Montgomery in 1868. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1874-'75-'76. In 1876 he was appointed Alabama's member of the National Democratic Committee when the convention met in St. Louis. In 1880 he was Elector for the State-at-Large for Hancock and English. In March, 1881, he was appointed President of the Alabama Railroad Commission, and was reappointed in 1883, his term expiring in March, 1885. Since that time he has been successfully practicing law in Montgomery.

PRESS COMMENT.

Opinionstof New York Papers on the Newly-Appointed Board.

NEW YORK, March 22.—[Special.]—The *Star* tomorrow will say:

President Cleveland's choice of Inter-State Commerce Commissioners will satisfy the country. All the members of the commission are men whose ability and adaptability for their onerous and delicate duties will not be questioned, and their distribution, geographically and politically, fills all the requirements of a critical and novel situation.

The *Herald* will say:

President Cleveland, some people say, is slow, but he is sure in the end. The names of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners will be entirely satisfactory to all who desire to see justice done between the people and the railroads, with no injustice to either.

The *Times* will say:

The competence and peculiar fitness of the gentlemen upon whom Mr. Cleveland has conferred these appointments will be generally and immediately recognized. The managers and patrons of the railroads of the country have good reason to congratulate themselves and the President upon the makeup of the commission.

The *World* will say:

As probable chief of the commission Judge Cooley will take high rank. He is a man of experience and sound judgment. The other gentlemen are little more than ordinary politicians.

THE FLOOD AT ITS HIGHT.

Danger to Mandan Still Threatened by the Missouri.

BISMARCK, Dak., March 22.—[Special.]—The water in the Missouri fell twelve inches last night, and the people were cheered this morning with the hope that it would continue to fall until danger to life and property should be removed. Much to their horror, however, the stream began to rise again early this forenoon and is once more ten inches above the high water mark of 1881.

Late this evening the yawls making the first trip across the river reached the opposit shore in safety and thirty weary passengers were safely landed on the western bank of the Missouri. As the boat struck shore at Rock Haven the immense concourse of people who witnessed the trip sent up a cheer. The yawls brought back thirty of the east-bound passengers who had been delayed at Mandan and this is the first travel over the river for five days. The steamer Helena has been removed from her moorings at Rock Haven and will be brought down this evening. She will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning with all the passengers and baggage detained here. Manager Odell of the Northern Pacific states that no more passengers will be held in St. Paul, but that orders will be sent for all to come. During the last three days passengers for points west of the Missouri have not been allowed to take trains out of St. Paul, and thousands of delayed emigrants are crowded into that city.

THE LOGAN-ANDREWS NUPTIALS.

The Son of Gen. Logan United to Miss Edith Andrews at Youngstown, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 22.—[Special.]—The marriage ceremonies uniting Miss Edith Andrews and John Alexander Logan Jr. were solemnized at noon today by the Rev. Dr. Evans of the First Presbyterian Church at the home of the bride. The fact of the late loss of the Logan family prevented many invitations from being issued. Less than 100 guests were in attendance. The interior of the costly residence was elegant with floral decorations, the library being transformed into a flower garden. The bride, who is a daughter of C. H. Andrews, the railroad millionaire, wore a wedding gown of white satin, with ornaments of diamonds and pearls, and a corsage bouquet of Puritan roses. Among the costly gifts, which aggregated nearly a half-million, was one of $50,000 from the bride's father and the same amount from an uncle, Wallace C. Andrews of New York. As the bride was worth in her own right over $100,000, she is now very wealthy. Mrs. Gen. Logan and ladies of the Logan family were present. After the ceremony an elaborate wedding-breakfast was served. The couple left in the private car of Mr. Andrews this evening for Florida.

A CONVICT AS A MAINSTAY.

WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER THE STATE'S CHIEF WITNESS AT MORRIS.

"Bill" Comes Down from Joliet as Chipper as a Boy on a Holiday and Will Tell What Schwartz Confided to Him in the Cook County Jail—Selecting the Jury—The Course the Defense Will Pursue—Release of the Witness from the Penitentiary.

MORRIS, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—The trial of Schwartz and Watt was resumed this morning, but very little was done. Court opened promptly at 9 o'clock. The defense was given an opportunity to interrogate the four jurors accepted by the prosecution yesterday afternoon. They were C. M. Gould, druggist, Morris; Joseph Small, farmer, residing near Gardner; Newton H. Bailey, a constable of Verona Township; and W. R. Gay, farmer. The first three were accepted, and Gay was challenged peremptorily in behalf of Watt. The prosecution then examined Fred Stine, a farmer, who was accepted by both sides. Thomas Coleman, John W. Allison, Mat Carey, and Edward Stanton were examined by the prosecution, Coleman and Allison being challenged for cause, and the other two peremptorily. This exhausted the panel of twenty-four, and, after a consultation between the attorneys and the court, it was agreed to adjourn until 11 o'clock tomorrow, in order to obtain a new panel. The Sheriff said he did not think he would be able to summon jurors and get them into court by that time, but both sides were inclined to go on as soon as possible and consequently agreed on the hour named. State's-Attorney Carter made a motion for an order for a special venire of sixty men, which the court granted. Mr. Case gave notice that when the prosecution had exercised the right of peremptory challenge in twenty cases he should object to their having any more. The prosecution claims the right to forty, while the defense contends the prosecution is entitled to only twenty and the defense to forty—twenty for each defendant. The prosecution has already availed themselves of five peremptory challenges. When they exercise fifteen more then the objection and argument will follow. After the adjournment Messrs. Case and Bowman and Baker of the defense took the 11:37 a. m. train to Chicago. Judge Dibell went to Joliet on the same train. All will return at 10:35 tomorrow morning.

The habeas corpus issued yesterday had the effect of bringing William J. Gallagher, the well-known Chicago convict, to this city today as a witness for the commonwealth. Frank Murray, Chief of Police of Joliet, was specially deputized to bring him here and guard him during his absence from the penitentiary. Since his arrival Gallagher has been an object of much curiosity. He was about town this afternoon with his chaperon and visited several saloons and called on the attorneys for the prosecution. He is taking much delight in his trip, and his term of imprisonment seems to have been banished from his mind. He will not be confined in jail during the two or three weeks he will probably remain in Morris. Murray and he will board at the Carson House, near the depot. This evening, after upsetting a large sawdust spit-box in the reading-room of the hotel, he engaged in an animated conversation with a few gentlemen and gave some Chicago reminiscences of a peculiar but interesting character. The fact that experience is a hard taskmaster asserted itself many times during the evening. Gallagher says he has a $3,000 picture hanging in a State street place now. He could not be induced to talk freely in regard to the object of his visit here, but it is to his knowledge of what Schwartz communicated to him in the Cook County bastile. There is no further disguising the fact that the prosecution look upon Gallagher as their most important witness. It is understood that the attorneys and detectives for the State have visited him frequently at the penitentiary. One of the attorneys for the prosecution said this evening that no one would know the secrets that Gallagher possessed until he was placed upon the witness-stand. He avoided direct questions by saying that everybody can hear what he has to say when he goes on the stand. The prosecution have seventy-five witnesses on the list, and it is safe to say that Gallagher will be among the last called, which insures him a pleasant respit from prison routine. Witnesses from Philadelphia, Pa., and Geneseo, this State, will testify to the good character of Schwartz for the defense.

The defense will make a vigorous attack on Gallagher. They assert that his motive in working for the prosecution is so apparent that it need only be stated to a jury to discredit his testimony to such an extent that but very few honest men will give it any weight. His testimony is not what they fear, but they are evidently apprehensive about corroborative testimony. It is apparent to any student of character that Schwartz is rather weak as an intellectual quantity. He is a young man who evidently thinks he knows a great deal, while as a matter of fact he has no force and in contact with a man of superior intellect and magnetism would be as pliable as dough. A gentleman very close to the defense said this afternoon: "I know enough of Bill Gallagher to know that, although he is unprincipled, he is a man of great force and magnetism, and to my mind as a cellmate of Schwartz he could come pretty near making Schwartz stand on his head and unbosom himself." The general idea of the defense at the present time is to compel the prosecution to prove that the murder was committed in Grundy County, which, in view of the fact that the evidence upon which the prosecution depends is understood to be entirely circumstantial, and there is not even a remote probability that an eye-witness to the killing will testify, is thought to be a difficult task. If the prosecution fails to prove a venue the defense will undoubtedly raise a constitutional question and move for an acquittal without introducing any of their own witnesses.

The original list of witnesses which the prosecution notified the defense that they would call is as follows:

W. A. PINKERTON.
T. F. WITHROW, solicitor Rock Island Railroad.
A. P. DANFORTH, conductor of the train on which Schwartz "deadheaded" from Davenport the night following the murder, and on which the mysterious satchel and piece of a check were found.
C. WOODS, engineer of the locomotive that drew the train on which Nichols was killed.
N. BRIGGS, Woods' fireman.
——RUMSEY, the baggageman who was sick and whose run was taken by Watt.
N. W. FREEMAN, baggageman, Council Bluffs.
FRED S. WAGNER, conductor of the train on which Nichols was killed.
F. T. HILL, E. FRENCH, and L. L. JONES, United States Express messengers.
C. E. HANDY, express messenger, Council Bluffs.
E. H. GAMBLE, teller Merchants' National Bank, Chicago.
M. S. BRADY, Merchants' National Bank, Chicago.
T. A. HAND, Coroner, Morris.
C. RIDGEWAY.
J. F. OANS, trackman, Morris.
THOMAS MURRAY, Marshal, Morris.
W. STRONG.
C. D. FERGUSON, ex-Sheriff of Grundy County.
FRANK MURRAY, Chief of Police, Joliet.
J. T. SMITH, detective, Rock Island Railroad.
J. FORSYTHE.
J. SCHROEDER, Sheriff of Grundy County.
J. MULLIGAN, brakeman for Conductor Danforth.
E. LEWIS, testified on preliminary examination about Schwartz spending money.
THOMAS STOUT, night policeman, Morris.
METZER NEWCOMER, dummy conductor, Rock Island Railroad.
R. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Superintendent Rock Island Railroad.
H. FENNEMORE, conductor Rock Island Railroad.
C. W. WHEELER, depotmaster, Rock Island depot, Chicago.
W. G. RAY, detective, Rock Island Railroad, Morris.
D. H. ROSWELL.
W. P. BIDWELL.
J. D. SHARPE, baggageman, Rock Island Railroad.
S. M. THOMAS, baggageman, Rock Island Railroad.

Yesterday notice was served on the defense that the prosecution would call the following additional list of witnesses:

MRS. CHARLES MCGOON.
DOLLIE RUMSEY.
NELS JOHNSON.
J. A. CUY KENDALL, engineer, who sat in seat with Schwartz in smoking-car between Minooka and Morris the night of the murder.
JACOB BOWMAN.
JOHN D. SHEA, Lieutenant police, Chicago.
D. H. RAWSON.
WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER.
MRS. KELLOGG NICHOLS.
FRED FRANKS, baggageman.
W. G. COULTER, United States Express messenger.
J. W. WILSON, United States Express messenger.
DAVID KELLY, baggageman.
HENRY BARNES, brakeman.
FRANK WIND, brakeman.
JOHN VANCE.
JOHN ERNEST.
A. B. COREY, conductor.
PATRICK GRAY, Pinkerton detective.
JOHN MCGINN, Pinkerton detective.
J. SHEPARD.
JOHN WINTERBOTTOM.
W. S. WHEELER.
W. L. G. FOOTE, baggageman.
THOMAS OWENS.
MERRITH QUIGLEY.
CON DONAHOE, trackman, Morris.
MRS. JOHN MITCHELL.
JOHN MITCHELL.
Z. HURD.
ALBERT STRONG.
JOE EVANS.
B. METZGER, employed in parcel-room, Rock Island depot, Chicago.

RELEASE OF GALLAGHER.

The Prisoner Taken from Joliet to Morris —His Reticence.

JOLIET, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—The surrender of "Bill" Gallagher today noon on a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum to be a witness in the trial of Schwartz and Watt, in Morris, for the Rock Island express-car robbery and murder of Kellogg Nichols, created quite a stir in penitentiary circles. In the city when the news of Gallagher's release became noised about a crowd gathered at the station to get a glimpse of the prisoner. He was taken to the station in a close carriage shortly before the train arrived. He was in the custody of the Chief of Police of Joliet. Gallagher looked neat and trim and was clad in a fine black suit of broadcloth, sent to him from Chicago, and a light spring overcoat. He looked more like a clerical gentleman or a Catholic priest than a prisoner. He seemed happy, and chatted freely and jocosely with the officers, who treated him with the greatest consideration. He was glad to get outside of the walls of the prison, and the long trial at Morris will give him a fine vacation, during which he will be visited by his wife and daughter, which fact seemed to gladden him wonderfully.

Gallagher was quite talkative on all subjects except that for which he was released, and when interrogated on that and the nature of his testimony was evasive in his reply, and said that the report of the trial only would disclose the nature of his testimony.

It is stated that while Gallagher and Schwartz were locked up together in the Cook County Jail Schwartz confessed his connection with the great crime, and that Gallagher's promise to reveal this testimony was what secured for him a light sentence. How true this is will be demonstrated when he goes on the stand. As he appeared today he was a fine-looking man, and will probably be the best-looking witness in the case, and his testimony will no doubt command the confidence of the jury, whether convincing or not.

He will be well cared for and treated as a citizen by the officers, of whose kindness and generosity he expresses the highest appreciation.

REPRESENTATIVE BAILEY SHOT AT.

A Dastardly Attempt to Assassinate the East St. Louis Labor Member Fails.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—This evening at 8:30 o'clock Representative George S. Bailey, United Labor member of the House of the Legislature from East St. Louis, returned to his rooms from a trip uptown. He and his wife lodge at the Elder residence, on Capital avenue and Third street, just at the crossing of the Chicago & Alton Road over the avenue. The road crosses by an elevated bridge and the embankment of the railway is high at this point, so that the house, which is back from the street, stands low. Just as Mr. Bailey stepped upon the porch and reached to open the door a man emerged from around the corner on the side next to the railroad and, presenting a pistol, immediately fired. The shot was at a range of not more than four or five feet, and struck Bailey in the left side, directly over the heart. He fell backward off the porch, where he was almost immediately afterwards picked up by a boarder in the house who heard the shot and Mr. Bailey's fall, and ran down the stairs to his assistance. It was found that the ball had struck upon the left breast pocket of his coat, in which there were two leather-bound memorandum books and a small, paper-bound legislative directory. When picked up he supposed he was wounded, but an examination revealed the fact that the ball had passed entirely through both memorandum books and was lodged against the cover of the directory. The bullet, 32-calibre, was badly flattened. The police were soon on the ground, but no clew has yet been ascertained to the would-be assasin. Mr. Bailey couples this attempt with one made at his own home in East St. Louis the evening of July 10 last, when a bullet was fired through the open doorway of his house and came near killing a child asleep in its crib. He evidently believes that his signing a circular last week denouncing the Anarchists and disapproving of the conduct of Messrs. Burke and Rohrback in acting as pall-bearers at the funeral of Mrs. Neebe at Chicago a week ago last Sunday may have been the immediate cause of inciting this fresh demonstration on his life. Mr. Bailey says the assasin stepped into view and fired apparently at the same instant, so that he has the most indistinct idea of even the form of his cowardly assailant. The incident is the sensation of the evening, and the general opinion connects it with an Anarchist hatred of Mr. Bailey and a few others of the Labor party who act with him, a hatred that has manifested itself in various ways of late. The Chief of Police has had a long conference with Mr. Bailey, and is understood to be in possession of all his suspicions and such facts as he could give that may be of use in ferreting out the miscreant.

By half-past 10 tonight Mr. Bailey had gone to his room and left word not to be disturbed, as he was suffering very much from the nervous shock resulting from the assault. Many members of the Legislature called to see him, but he admitted none after the hour named. Judge Messick and his law partner, Mr. Rhodes of East St. Louis, were among the late callers. They did not see Mr. Bailey. They said they had not the least doubt that the attempted assasination was directly connected with the circular which Bailey signed last week in regard to the Anarchists and the Neebe funeral. They say it appears to be the culmination of a gathering storm of secret malignity, about which everybody has some suspicion, but few, if any, positive knowledge. About the corridors of the hotels everybody discussed the attempted killing and denounced it in the most unmeasured terms, but nobody had any explanation of it to offer, and no suspicions but such as point to the sources already referred to. Up to 11 o'clock tonight the police had obtained no light on the subject. They say they know of no mysterious strangers in the city, but all avenues are being watched carefully, and something farther may be revealed before morning. The chief is reticent, but it is believed he is working some promising clews furnished by Bailey himself.

A Bomb in a Salvationists' Meeting.

QUEBEC, March 22.—[Special.]—The city is all excitement tonight over one of the most dastardly crimes ever committed in this city. While the French portion of the Salvation Army were at worship in the Jeffrey-Hale school-hall tonight an explosion occurred in front of the building and immediately underneath a window from which a pane of glass was missing. The explosion completely wrecked the front of the building, filled it with smoke, and extinguished the gas, leaving the place in utter darkness. The inmates were nearly frightened to death, the women fainting and screaming and the men rushing to and fro in the greatest excitement, unable to realize what had really occurred. When an investigation could be made it was discovered that no persons had been killed, but that two or three had been seriously injured. It seems almost a miracle that the building was not entirely blown to pieces and all the inmates killed. It is conjectured that the intention was to have the bomb explode inside the building and that it was dropped by the villain while he was attempting to get it through the broken pane. The conspirators are believed to be young men belonging to the higher class.

FIFTY-TWO AT A HAUL.

THE GRAND JURY ABOUT TO MAKE ITS BIGGEST CATCH.

Gudgeons, Minnows, Catfish, and Sharks Pulled In at the Same Time—The Jurors Amazed at the Rascality That Has Been Unearthed—Nic Schneider's Records Implicate Nine Present and Past Commissioners, and Wren Is Not Among Them—Witnesses Examined Yesterday.

Although the grand jury is not through with the witnesses to be examined or the documentary evidence to be looked over, it will by noon return twenty of indictments against Commissioners and others. Capiases will issue at once, and they will be brought in straightway. Some of these are against new parties, others against those already indicted.

One of the leading members of the grand jury in a conversation with his friends last night over a glass of wine said: "Well, a good many of the boys will have to go down, but they deserve it. I have been a politician, and in office myself, but I never thought that there was so much official rascality. I thought the newspaper boys were romancing when they were talking against the Commissioners." The man who was dispensing the fluids remarked to the grand juror that he ought to tell his friends who were to be the victims. The grand juror replied that he could not, as the State's Attorney had not yet made his recommendations, but he said that Mr. Furthmann had informed him that fifty-two indictments were in course of preparation, and that they were against fifty-two different individuals. He further said that seven of the indictments were against Commissioners of the present board, five against ex-Commissioners, and the others against contractors who have squealed. The most disgusting episode of the whole business, he said, was the appearance of the contractors as witnesses against the men they wined and dined. They attempted to excuse their bribery on the ground that they could only succeed in doing business with the county by that means.

"But why are the indictments not returned?" was asked of the festive grand juror.

"Well," he replied, "Mr. Grinnell wants to have the whole brought in in a batch and wants the toughs all taken up at once. He has no fear that any of them will get away."

"What about Hannigan?"

"Hannigan has friends on the jury who would be glad if he could clear out."

Another gentleman said that a member of the grand jury stated Monday that the evidence of bribery was startling, and that not only should half the Commissioners be indicted, but most of their appointees as well. Another juror was to make similar observations, as follows: "Some of the boys will have to go down sure. Now there is a friend of mine, a Commissioner whom I thought honest. He took a check from a contractor, however, and dropped it in a South Side saloon while in company with a notorious boodle Commissioner. The latter picked up the check and turned it up through his saloonkeeper friend some days ago. He wanted to have good company going down the road."

The same juror acknowledged that Swissler, Clybourne, and Barsaloux had made full and complete confessions, and all three implicated a prominent member of the board, whom Swissler described as "the blankest wolf of the whole lot."

Another reason why the indictments have not been returned is that it has not been fully established yet whether a Commissioner furnished all the sand, gravel, and brick for the so-called improvement at Dunning. The Commissioner's son and one of his decoys will be called today concerning the matter.

An employé of the Sheriff's office, who is in a position to know, says that the records seized at Nic Schneider's office implicate nine Commissioners and ex-Commissioners, and that Dan Wren is not one of the lot. Schneider's records further show that the boiler-maker never received $1 on the warrants issued on his behalf and that Ed McDonald collected the money.

The jury held an ordinary session yesterday from 11 until 4. About twenty witnesses were on hand, but they were not all examined, half a dozen being told to come back this morning. A great deal of time was spent in examining the books of contractors and merchants who had sold goods to the county, the expert accountant, Mr. Suffield, being sent for now and then to explain suspicious entries which he had traced out.

Detectives Mooney and Lonergan were among the first to enter the room, they having a lot of books and papers. John Hindley, bookkeeper for Griffin & Connolly, ice men, was on hand, but was asked to come again this morning. Otto and Moritz Barbe, clothing men, were questioned again about certain entries in their books. John Sexton, the tea man, was on hand with his books, and William Van Schaack Jr. also there again, as was Mr. Fischer of Kuh, Nathan & Fischer. Henry Tewes, the ice man, was called in, but was sent after his check-book, which he brought later.

C. R. Abbott, the coal contractor, had an opportunity to tell what he knows, but whether he did is unknown. Thomas Ryan, who built sewers at the hospital and insane asylum, was interrogated, and said all his dealings with the county were straight. A man named Wilkes was also a witness. Another was Robinson, the grocer, who is supposed to have squealed the other day. He is said to have made some further revelations. In order to conceal the fact that he was before the jury he reached the building early and went out of the Dearborn street entrance so that the reporters couldn't see him. E. C. Portman, a broker, was expected to tell something about speculations of certain Commissioners, but his memory was very defective, and he was requested to go after his books.

One W. D. Jinnette, who used to be in the produce business, and furnished vegetables, etc., to the county, was found yesterday by a bailiff after three days' search. Jinnette said he was not the man wanted, but was assured that he was mistaken, whereupon he said he would not tell the jury what he knew.

R. Z. Hipwell, the clothing contractor, is in a very uneasy state of mind. He haunted the neighborhood of the Criminal Court all day yesterday and questioned several of the bailiffs and reporters as to the progress of affairs. He was not so eager to testify as he was last night, and did not attempt to reach the grand jury. Christian C. Busse, the contractor, was before the jury about twenty minutes. He is stated to have been called to estimate the true value of the materials and labor in the various contracts at the hospital, asylum, and Normal School. Mr. Busse, when he left, carried with him a mass of duplicate county contractors' bills which have been O.-K.'d as correct, and will attend to them during the next day or two, when he will make his report. He also detailed the small transactions he had with the county and brought his books for examination.

Peterson, the crockery and glass merchant, was under examination for a while. He stated to a reporter that he had been called to relate some propositions made to him by one of the Commissioners some time ago and that he had come forward voluntarily. W. S. Babcock of Babcock & Wheeler, lumber merchants, who was under examination last week, testified again yesterday. Thomas Ryan, a plasterer, was in the jury-room for a short time.

Just before the jury adjourned at 4:15 State's-Attorney Grinnell and his aid, Mr. Walker, went to the grand jury quarters. Gen. Stiles, Messrs. Jampolis, Furthmann, Baker, Suffield, Weigley, and several of Mooney & Boland's men were already assembled there. At 5:30 none of them had come down-stairs except for some books or papers. Judge Anthony took a recess about 5 o'clock, but remained in his private room until after 4, when he left, saying that he had adjourned court for the day.

The result of last week's work will be several indictments, which will be returned today. The jury is said to be about half through the investigation. It could get to the end this week, but the attorneys have been working so hard that there is no disposition to press them—in other words, keep them up half the night; therefore the jury will not hold long sessions, but take things comparatively easy for the next ten days.

There is a suspicion that ex-Commissioner John Hannigan will not be found at the front door of the Court-House when the next batch of indictments is returned against the boodlers. The ex-Commissioner was on hand the night that McGarigle, Varnell, et al. were taken in, and he took a look in at the Criminal Court the next day when they gave bail. But he hasn't been at his boarding-house, on Wells street, since, and nobody seems to know where he is. He has been feeling somewhat uneasy about the summary manner in which the special grand jury has been finding indictments, and some people are frank enough to say he has left town. His trunks and clothing are still at his former boarding-house. The last trace which THE TRIBUNE has been able to get of him was Saturday last, when he told a friend that he was going out to the Stock-Yards to see his sister. His landlady says that there is nothing unusual in his absence, as he has many friends in and about the city, and he frequently spends a week or more with them without notifying her. People in Lake said that they had not seen anything of him lately.

PURGING THE REGISTRY.

Knocking Off Hundreds of Names in the Lodging-House Wards.

The judges and clerks of election met at the several polling-places throughout the city and county last night to revise the registration books. About 7,000 suspect notices were sent out in the city and only about one-third of the parties addressed responded. The total vote was thus cut down by nearly 5,000. All parties who believe that they are wrongfully treated have an appeal to the commission, which will sit continuously Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m.

As was suspected, the registry in the lodging-house precincts of the Ninth and Tenth Wards was "stuffed" a week ago. The fact was discovered when the clerks made their canvass, and, thanks to the new Election law, the fraud will not be consummated. In the First Precinct of the Ninth Ward fifty-eight notices were sent out, and only eight of the suspects turned up. The total registration is 230. So nearly a quarter of the names were bogus, and had to be stricken off. In the Seventh Precinct the registration is 325. Sixty-eight suspect notices were mailed, and only six were responded to. Here about one-fifth of the names were fictitious. In the Bethel Home is situated, with 259 on the registry, forty-three notices were necessary. Only six of them, however, went to the home. While the clerk was there he overheard a conversation among some inmates gathered around the stove, one fellow expressing his contempt of the new law, since they couldn't vote in more than one precinct. In the Tenth Precinct, with 200 registered, out of fifty-five suspects only eight proved that they were legal voters. The registration in these four Democratic precincts shows that the "gang" is still ready to do the same kind of work as in the past, but it doesn't count as under the old law. The total number of names on the books was 1,007, but 193—or one-fifth—were erased on account of the failure of the owners to show that they were entitled to vote.

In the Second Precint of the First Ward fifty-three notices were sent out, and forty-five of the fifty-three names were erased. The new registration amounted to sixty-five. In the Third Precinct eighty-one notices were sent, and seventy-five names were erased, fifteen of which appeared on the one old list as living at Mike McDonald's old place, No. 176 Clark street. The new registry was sixty-one and there were twenty transfers. In the Seventh Precinct sixty-six notices were sent and sixty names were dropped. The new registration was seventy-nine. In the Eighth Precinct seventy-five notices were sent, and about two-thirds of the number were erased. The new registration was 105. Yesterday the Democrats attempted to oust the Labor judge, a colored man, on the ground that he was a Republican and not a Labor man. The judge stood by his oath and refused to make place for the Democrat in the disguise of a Labor man whom the Democrats had ready to put in his place. In the Ninth Precinct there were fifty-five notices sent, and the clerks were out investigating. Among the suspects sixteen were registered at No. 296 Clark street, a boarding-house, and up to date not one man had been found there. The new registration was seventy-one. In the Tenth Precinct there were forty-six notices sent, and all but one of the names were dropped.

In the First Precinct of the Second Ward there was but one notice

his office and he had signed an assignment with Hudson and Phillips. He had no faith in the partnership because he had good reasons not to trust some of the parties. He saw Stratton and Rokker talking in the Secretary of State's office that night, as well as Davenport, and mistrusted that they would put in a bid to suit themselves. They went off by themselves and appeared to have private business. The whole outfit had been talking together in Room 21 at the Leland without reserve. Mr. Rokker's bookkeeper, Mr. Ohlms, had called him there. Rokker, Stratton, Edwards, and Phillips were there, and Mr. Tracy was there in the evening. The talk was about plans to get "fair prices," but nothing was agreed upon. The understanding was that each person was to do his share of the work to be agreed upon after, or take this money. Stratton suggested a partnership, as that would not be a violation of the law, and the statute making a criminal offense to prevent competition was read by that same gentleman. This was all in the afternoon, and in the evening it was decided to form the partnership to dodge the criminal prosecution. There was no talk about Shober & Carqueville's share, as they were outside of the city. The witness and Hudson both asked for 10 per cent of the profits, and Rokker was to get what was left. He did not know what the *Monitor*, *Register*, and *State Journal* wanted. The owner of the former had expressed himself as willing to be satisfied with any reasonable arrangement. Gillett, the paper man at Chicago, had called the meeting. Gillett was there but took no great part in the conversation. They met in the evening at the same place. Mr. Kidd of the *Monitor* was there, but witness did not think he presided. There were seven or eight persons there, but some dropped out. All the parties to the agreement were there at different times. The price of the "combine's" bid was agreed upon, and when he came up to the State-House he drew out a bid about one-half lower, which he had filed in the afternoon and put in the other, which was up near the partnership bid. It took from 8 till 11 o'clock that night to agree and fix up the figures. They had two rooms, Tracy holding himself aloof and not appearing in the front room. The witness crowded into the back room to see what was going on, and in Tracy's hearing Stratton read the contract of the "combine" to the witness. Tom Rees was not satisfied. He wanted to be Treasurer, and so did Rokker want to handle the money. This point was settled by an agreement that both should sign orders for money. The partnership articles were kept in the back room and signed there. Stratton, Davenport, Rees, and Tracy were in the back room, young Tracy (a son of the banker) was outside in the hallway, and the remainder were gathered in the front room. There was some talk about the different shares in the front room, and the witness could remember that $1,000 was talked about, and $2,000, and 10 per cent of the profits. The original agreement was submitted to him, and he identified ten names on it and then laughed at the 10 per cent idea. (This agreement was not shown to the reporters.) Under the final agreement it was understood that night that each one was to get his share of the work or take a price to sell out. This matter he acknowledged, after looking over the agreement again, was the plan. His share there was 2½ per cent, and that was to be figured upon the net profits. He had agreed to take a $1,000 note some days after the contract was let.

When the bids were presented the State Auditor insisted upon some satisfactory statement as to the identity of the members of the firm of Rokker & Co. A document was drawn up by the Attorney-General and filed with the bid. It is as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7, 1886.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have entered into a partnership under the name and style of H. W. Rokker & Co. We further certify that H. W. Rokker has full power and authority to bind each of us severally and jointly for the full performance of the condition of any bond or of any contract entered into by said H. W. Rokker & Co. with the people of the State of Illinois.

H. W. ROKKER.
THOMAS REES.
CHARLES T. STRATTAN.
C. H. DAVENPORT.

In the session of the House today Mr. Merritt introduced the following, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, Sec. 9 of Hurd's Revised Statutes of 1880, page 104, provides for competition in public printing; and

WHEREAS, It has been generally reported and so represented by parties who had sealed bids and by others that a combination was formed among some of the newspapers in Springfield to defeat the competition that might exist in bidding for the public printing, contrary to the law in such case made and provided; and

WHEREAS, It has been asserted and so charged by expert printers and others who are familiar with the facts that the public printing is now, as to some matters, costing double what such work should cost; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to appoint a committee of five with authority to send for persons and papers and administer oaths and issue subpœnas for witnesses, said subpœnas to be signed by the Speaker of the House; and that said committee be authorized to examine the books of said Public Printer and all matters that pertain to the public printing.

The attitude of the Springfield papers in regard to this matter is explained in the light of this testimony. They have kept silent on the subject until within a day or two. The *Register* today has an editorial on the subject, which starts out with an allusion to the "boodle Chicago papers and their boodle correspondents," but nowhere states that the *Register* Company has not got a hand in this steal. It makes no denial nor does it give an explanation of the connection of Thomas Rees, the manager of the *Register*'s business, with the firm of Rokker & Co. The *Register* is the State Administration organ and one of its proprietors is the reform Postmaster of Springfield.

THE HOUSE.

The Withdrawing of Passes Causes Trouble —The Printing Steal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—Through some mistake the joint resolution of Judge Yocum calling for an amendment to the Constitution so as to change the manner of electing the Circuit Judges was not upon the calendar in the House today, and it went over one day.

The Police Pension bill passed by the Senate was taken up, read a first time, and referred.

Mr. Merritt introduced a resolution setting forth that all railroads are by law required to keep a general office in the State for the transfer of stock and to keep their books of transfer open; further, that the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company violated this law as well as the one providing that the railroad should make a report of its transfers to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners and have a majority of its directors in the State. The Railroad Committee was empowered to investigate the matter with power to summon persons and papers and take testimony. The fact that the Ohio & Mississippi Company has withdrawn its passes seems to have "created an immense amount of legislative sentiment," for the resolution was passed unanimously.

This afternoon the bill regulating the stock-yards charges came up on a second reading, among others of minor importance, and Mr. Jones of Sangamon, its author, succeeded in defeating a portion of the committee amendments, accepting a portion of them. One providing for the separation of stock-yards into two classes and grading the charges accordingly was laid upon the table. Several efforts were made to bring the rates allowed by the bill up to current prices, but they, too, failed, as the farmer vote was solid against them, and the bill was finally sent to a third reading.

The bill providing for semi-monthly payment of wages in lawful money and interest on deposits required of employers was the next measure of general interest. Mr. Crafts undertook to amend it by exempting from the acts of the bill all employers of more than 200 persons, and Mr. Miller took occasion to cite the Supreme court decisions of Pennsylvania to show that it was unconstitutional. Mr. McLaughlin claimed that that had been the argument for years against all legislation in favor of the wage worker. That all the party platforms of the past years had favored protection for this class, and the present bill was only a step in that direction. Mr. Crafts' amendment was laid upon the table, as was a large number of others intended to cripple the bill. Mr. Crafts declared that wherever the Legislature was asked for laws to protect the laborer they were pointed to some country from which that labor representative had fled. He wanted to know why they did not stay where they were protected. The Legislature had witnessed the spectacle of the House voting down an amendment which would permit laborers to make a contract. He thought the bill was buncombe, and its advocates were carried away by the demagog's cry of protection for the laboring man. The bill was so amended that the wages should only be payable twice a month upon demand of the employé, and permitting employers to hold back fifteen instead of ten days' wages. After a long struggle and many roll-calls an amendment was added allowing contracts to override the provisions of the bill, and the bill was sent to a third reading.

The House then adjourned till morning.

THE SENATE.

A Refusal to Confirm Rahlfs—The Street-Railway Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—In the Senate today petitions from all quarters were presented calling for the passage of some law to prevent the pooling of fire-insurance companies to control rates. The petition of the Weighing Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, urging the passage of the bill for the weighing of grain in hopper scales, was also presented and sent to the Committee on Warehouses.

The report of the Auditor, showing the number and names of the soldiers in Gen. Swift's Cairo expedition of April, 1861, and the amount of money due, was laid before the body in accordance with its resolution some time ago and 300 copies ordered printed.

By unanimous consent Senator Eckhart called up the Meyer Street-Railway bill and advanced it to second reading, as did Senator Shutt with the State Fair bill. The bill appropriating the proceeds of the sale of slaughtered cattle at Chicago to pay losses by pleuro-pneumonia, as well as the bill enlarging the powers of the Board of Live-Stock Commissioners, was passed.

Senator Hogan's bill providing for the organization of road districts in counties not under township organization was also passed. Upon the adoption of a resolution presented by Senator Johnson the President appointed five additional pages.

Having passed into executive session, on motion of Senator Humphrey the names of George Rahlfs, nominated for West Park Commissioner, was taken up. Senators Knopf and Monahan declared that hundreds of citizens were protesting against the confirmation, and Senator Gibbs wanted the Chicago delegation to take a vote on the confirmation alone. This did not meet with any encouragement, although Senator Bacon of Edgar said he would be glad to be guided by the Cook County members. He thought the Governor should be supported and that he knew what he was about. A call of the roll resulted in a vote of 4 yeas for confirmation, to 25 nays, and the executive session arose.

Senator Cochran's bill prohibiting the Secretary of State from reissuing a corporate name within thirty days passed, as was the same gentleman's measure permitting writs of error from the Appellate Courts to the Supreme Court when there was no trial in an issue in the court below and the amount involved exceeds $1,000.

The Senate then adjourned.

RAHLFS' REJECTION.

A Political Feed at the Bottom of the Affair —How It Was Worked.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—From all appearances the cause of George Rahlfs' failure of a confirmation in the Senate as West Park Commissioner can be clearly traced out. He is a resident of Senator Knopf's district and bitterly opposed his nomination as Senator. Knopf's friends declare that both Rahlfs and his friends worked against Knopf election day, citing as proof that the regular Republican vote in Rahlfs' precinct was ninety-five short and the Democratic vote that many ahead. Knopf had no trouble in securing Senator Humphrey's cooperation in the war upon Rahlfs and Monahan was disappointed because his man Bailey of the Sixth Ward did not receive the nomination. There was not a single West Side Senator who favored Rahlfs' confirmation, and they were readily coaxed into active opposition to Rahlfs by Knopf. The West Side Board is a tie upon the choice of a President without Rahlfs' vote. The three men who opposed his choice for the Presidency provided Knopf with plenty of ammunition for his fight in the way of protests, insinuating that Rahlfs' term in office had been marked by a tendency to extravagance, and that the citizens were not in favor of his continuance in the board. Once the West Side men were united, the remainder of the Cook County delegation were ready to fall in with them, and that settled Mr. Rahlf.

THE COMMITTEES.

Work on the Appropriations—Fixing the Rental of Telephones.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Judiciary today reported favorably the bill appropriating $1,900 for the printing of the opinions of the Supreme Judges for the use of the court, and refused to recommend the passage of a bill enabling Justices of the Peace to fine a person $200 for contempt.

In the Committee on Revenue it was decided by vote that the Revenue bill should contain as one of its features a State Board of Tax Commissioners, but how it should be selected was not settled. Mr. Merritt submitted a resolution that the Tax Board should be selected by vote in the Congressional districts, which was lost by a tie vote.

The Committee on Appropriations met immediately after adjournment. The bill appropriating $8,000 for the publication of the reports of the State Horticultural Society, an increase of $4,000, was cut to the old figures and sent back with the recommendation that it pass. The bill giving Isaac Hogue $1,000 for damages sustained by the breaking of the Illinois & Michigan Canal was sent back with an unfavorable recommendation. Mr. Littler said that at the meeting of the House Committee on Rules this morning, Rule 38 had been so construed that each bill, except those coming from the Committee on Claims, must be considered on its merits, no matter what other committee had reported upon it.

At its meeting this evening the House Committee on Municipal Corporations recommended the passage of Mr. Crawford's bill allowing horse and dummy railroads to borrow money on a two-thirds vote of the directors. The Senate Police Pension bill and the bill to enable the West Park Commissioners to refund their bonds received the same treatment. Mr. Eaton's bill requiring the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners before elevated railroads can be built was sent back with the committee's indorsement, and Mr. Clark's bill to give Presidents of Park Boards $4,000 salary was made $3,000 and recommended to a passage.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Senator Crawford's bill permitting Recorders to make abstracts of titles was taken up in the Senate Judiciary Committee today, and after some amendments were added to overcome constitutional objections it was given favorable recommendation.

Senator Thompson's bill providing for the appointment of a State Oil Inspector was also favorably recommended. The sub-committee on the bill of Senator Bacon of Edgar limiting the charges of telephone companies to $25 per instrument in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants brought in a majority and minority report. The former favored $36 per annum and striking out all exemptions in regard to the population, while the latter favored $48. The author of the bill said he had introduced it at the request of a Chicago friend. After considerable discussion the majority report was adopted and the bill recommended to a passage. Senator Johns' bill to make the record of a deed prima facie evidence when the instrument cannot be obtained was ordered back with the recommendation that it pass.

The Committee on Appropriations reported favorably the bills giving $1,000 for the removal of the State Library and $20,000 to the State Board of Agriculture.

IN GENERAL.

Persons Suggested for the Judgeship of the Southern Illinois District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—It is said here that W. J. Allen, formerly of Carbondale, and now of the law firm of Allen, Brown & Brown of this city, is in the receipt of a large correspondence in regard to the Judgeship for the Southern District of Illinois.

Judge S. H. Treat is still confined to his house. He has had watchers with him constantly the last two or three nights, and they report him gradually sinking. This morning his mind wandered noticeably, and he thought he was holding court. He suffers very little pain and takes no food.

The Railroad Commission.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—The reappearance here of Jason Rogers of Decatur, after an absence of six weeks on account of sickness, has revived the talk in relation to the appointment of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Although no reliable information from the Governor's office can be obtained, it seems to be believed that if any change is made in the board Mr. Rogers will get a place.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—[Special.]—Licenses to incorporate the following new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State:

The Sonora Improvement Company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $5,000,000; for the purpose of mining and handling ores; incorporators, Charles Thaw, Frank Johnson, and Luther T. Woods.

The South Chicago Brewing Company, at South Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Carl Brand, Ernest Hummell, and Frederick Keller.

The Makanda Brown Stone Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; to quarry and cut stone; incorporators, Joseph G. Pratt, William B. Lord, and Charles F. Elker.

The Forward Publishing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to do a general printing and publishing business in English, German, and Swedish; incorporators, August Jemberg, William F. Olson, and Robert Lawson.

The Pacific Cigar Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, John T. Houston, Willard W. Anderson, and Joseph B. Sanborn.

The Metropolitan Gas Company of the Town of Lake, Cook County, Ill., at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; for the manufacture of gas for illuminating, heating, and other purposes in the Town of Lake and elsewhere in Cook County; incorporators, Christian Teutel, Oswin Mayo, John W. Ramee.

The National Base-Ball Club of East St. Louis, Ill.; without capital stock; incorporators, Ferdinand Heim, William Starkel, William Shea, M. Feary, and Victor Kopf.

WISCONSIN.

Reorganization of the Board of University Regents.

MADISON, Wis., March 22.—[Special.]—The bill which provides for a partial reorganization of the Board of University Regents and giving the university alumni something to say about the selection of Regents passed the Assembly today. It provides that the board consist of the Governor of the State, ex-officio, State Superintendent, ex-officio, and the President of the University, ex-officio, and nine members to be appointed by the Governor, and five to be appointed by the Governor, one each year from three alumni nominated by the Alumni Association. The Horn bill, which provides that the capital stock of mining companies in the State be taxed at the rate of 4c for each $1,000 of capital created much debate today. Mr. Horn supported the bill eagerly. It had been reported for indefinit postponement by the Judiciary Committee, who claimed that if passed the law would be unconstitutional, because it would conflict with the clause of the Constitution requiring all taxation to be uniform. Mr. Horn said that the people needed protection against swindling companies. After much debate this morning the bill was retused a third reading by a vote of 48 to 43. This evening a reconsideration of that vote was secured and the matter was again earnestly debated, Mr. Horn favoring it and Messrs. Humphrey, Brigham, Hammel, Freeman, and others opposing it. It was finally again refused a third reading. The Assembly passed bills to provide that in Circuit Courts when a change of venue is asked for because of the prejudice of the Judge the presiding Judge be empowered to call in a Judge from some other circuit to try the case at that term and thus prevent the delay occasioned by the change of venue; to authorize the State Board of Supervision to employ convict labor if necessary on State account, and to buy machinery and materials therefor not to exceed $100,000 in value. The bill contemplates the State may be unable to renew the leases of the labor of convicts, and is passed as a precautionary measure. The Assembly killed the bill providing for the repeal of the valued policy law of this State. The bill was one to prevent insurance of any property at over four-fifths its actual cash value, and had numerous amendments. The insurance companies were very anxious to have the bill pass and nursed it carefully. It also killed the bill requiring the number opposit a name on a poll-list to be put on the back of the ballot cast by the person bearing the name. The Senate did nothing of general interest.

OTHER LEGISLATURES.

Likelihood that the State Debt of Virginia Will Be Repudiated.

RICHMOND, Va., March 22.—[Special.]—The calling together of the Legislature reveals the startling fact that that body is in a fair way of repudiating the principal of the State debt. A resolution introduced by Senator Rhea provides for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing that if the foreign bondholders do not exchange their holdings for Riddleberger threes within a given date then the principal of the debt shall be repudiated. A count of the House shows that a good majority of the members of that body favor the proposition, and the Senate will do the same. Certainly the situation is now a startling one, and the foreign bondholders are in close quarters. Such action might be vetoed by Gov. Lee and fail for want of a two-thirds majority over his veto. But even this is not assured unless there is a decided change of sentiment. The opponents of the measure hope to effect some change in this respect.

In Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., March 22.—[Special.]—The Legislature met in joint session this afternoon and conducted memorial exercises in honor of the late Adjutant-General Robertson. The Railroad Committee listened to arguments from railroad men today on pending bill affecting the roads in the State. The day was taken up in considering bills founded on the Inter-State Commerce law designed to regulate Michigan railroads. About eighteen bills of this nature have been introduced. Ashley Pond, representing the Michigan Central, said the railroads would have all they could do to try to interpret and live up to the Inter-State law, and implored the Legislature not to enact another law which neither they nor the railroads could understand. He thought Senator Cullom and Mr. Reagan had each tried to do what the other did not want, and so had produced a very contradictory law. He thought the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State law very weak, and that special rates could still be given on large shipments. Others followed in the same strain. The arguments will be continued tomorrow.

In Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 22.—[Special.]—The Legislature has awakened to the necessity of getting to work, and is rushing bills through. Today the following bills went to the Governor:

For the organization of the Second Regiment of State militia; prohibiting pooling by grain-dealers; levying three-fourths of a mill tax for the completion of the Capitol Building; establishing a State Board of Pharmacy and a State Board of Health; appropriating $5,000 to ex-Gov. Furnas for services at the New Orleans Exposition.

A joint committee was appointed to fix upon a day for adjournment.

HIGH LICENSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Stringent Law Proposed for That State.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22.—If the High-License bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature becomes a law in the form in which it has been reported from the committee, the entrance of any hotel, tavern, or saloon keeper into his barroom with a light or the keeping of a light burning there for any purpose whatever, between midnight and 5 o'clock in the morning, or the mere opening or failure to close the door of his barroom between these hours, will be a misdemeanor for which he may be punished with a fine as high as $500 and a maximum imprisonment of one year. The sale or delivery of liquors between those hours need not be proved, the fact of the light being seen or the door being open being evidence. No screen, blind, shutter, partition, painted ground, or stained-glass window, or any other obstruction which may interfere with a view of the interior of any room where liquor is sold; nor any cask, bottle, or other vessel in windows of such rooms, are permitted under the provisions of the bill. No liquor can be sold in any room other than on the first floor.

No ward, borough, or township shall have more than one license to each 200 assessed voters. Selling liquor to a minor or an intoxicated person is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of from $50 to $500, and imprisonment of from twenty to ninety days. The admission of a minor into a barroom or other place where liquor is sold, unless accompanied by parent or guardian, is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. Officers are to be paid $10 for each conviction for violations of the law reported by them in their districts. The license fee under the law now in force is a uniform one of $50.

The proposed law fixes the fee for cities of the first class, which includes Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Allegheny City, at $500; for all other cities and boroughs, $300; for townships, $150. If the bill becomes a law, and there is no reasonable doubt that it will, these fees will practically make rural Pennsylvania as positively a temperance community as any prohibition enactment could make it. The village tavern will become a thing of the past.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Sensation in Naval Circles—Steel for New Cruisers—Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—[Special.]—The report circulated today at the Navy Department that American manufacturers have failed to furnish steel for the Charleston, Baltimore, and gunboats Nos. 1 and 2 of the quality required by the conditions of their contract has created quite a sensation in naval circles. The fact that the inspectors of the Evans board have rejected all the steel turned out by the manufacturers, except about 650 tons, is now known to all the officers in the department.

Bids were opened at noon today in the office of the Secretary of the Navy for 1,310 tons of steel gun-forgings and 4,500 tons of steel armor-plate for the completion of the vessels now under construction by the department. At the opening there were present, besides Secretary Whitney, the Chiefs of the Ordnance and Construction Bureaus, and the law officer of the department, the following representatives of the steel producing concerns of the country: Mr. Davenport, Midvale (Pa.) Steel Company; Messrs. James Wharton, John Fritz, and Robert Sayre, Bethlehem Company, and Mr. Stackhouse, Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa. The bids for 1,310 tons of steel gun-forging were as follows: Cambria Iron Company, $351,513.90; Midvale Steel Company, $1,397,240; Bethlehem Iron Company, $902,230.79. For the steel armor-plate (about 4,500 tons) there were but two bids, as follows: Bethlehem Iron Company, $3,610,207.50; Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company, $4,021,560. The proposals of the Bethlehem Company were accompanied by a memorandum saying that the prices named were based on the conditions set out in the advertisement of Aug. 21 last. The company adds that its bids cover both armor-plate and gun-forgings, and should, therefore, receive preference, all things being equal. Secretary Whitney expressed himself greatly pleased with the result of the bidding for the production in this country of armor and gun steel. The advertisement issued by the department contained a provision requiring the contractors to provide a plant with all needful applicances adequate to the manufacture of the forgings and to deliveries within periods ranging from thirty-three to fifty-four months after the signing of contracts in the case of gun steel. In the case of the armor plate the contractor is required to provide within two and one-half years a plant capable of forging 300 tons of finished plates per month, and to deliver all of the armor within two years thereafter. Attached to the proposal made by the Bethlehem Company is an offer to provide a suitable plant within one and a quarter years instead of the two and a half years allowed for the purpose. This company also states that the armor-plate required by the department is fully equal to the best plate manufactured in Europe and higher in grade than any made in this country. Their bid proposes to supply such plate, and they are prepared to demonstrate their ability to do so. If plate of a lower quality will be acceptable to the department the company is prepared to furnish it at a lower price than that stated in the bid. All of the bids were accompanied by certified checks for $50,000. The bid of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company was handed to the Secretary by a clerk after the other bids had been opened with the explanation that it had just come to hand through the mails. When the opening of the bids had been completed Secretary Whitney announced that they would be taken under consideration and the awards announced within fifteen days.

It is stated on good authority that Commissioner of Patents Montgomery will be appointed Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia. This statement comes from a Senator who visited the President.

The President has appointed the following named Postmasters: John McNamee, Bement, Ill.; James Keagy, Cambridge, Ill.; W. J. Furlong, Rochelle, Ill.; William C. Sandgraf, Maquoketa, Ia.; D. K. Stacy, Albert Lea, Minn.; Christian Johnson, Austin, Minn.; Frank J. Sewell, Morris, Minn.; John McCarthy, Stillwater, Minn.; William M. Underhill, Oconto, Wis.

CHRONICLE OF A DAY'S DEATHS.

Funeral Services of Adjutant-General John Robertson.

DETROIT, Mich., March 22.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General John Robertson was buried this afternoon with military honors. The Fourth Regiment led the procession, with arms reversed. It was followed by the Loyal Legion, Brig.-Gen. Israel C. Smith of Grand Rapids and staff, and Gov. Luce and staff in uniform. The active pall-bearers were the First Lieutenants of the six companies constituting the Fourth Regiment. The honorary pall-bearers were H. P. Baldwin, Joseph Cook, Gen. Hulford, Gen. Pittman, Gen. Poe, Gen. Trowbridge, Col. Godfrey, and Col. Duffield. The service at the grave was performed by the Rev. Matt Williams, Chaplain of the Fourth Regiment. The Rev. Mr. Johnson of Christ Church, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Studley of the Central Methodist Church, performed the services at the house. The burial was in Woodmere.

Dr. John W. Russell.

MOUNT VERNON, O., March 22.—[Special.]—Dr. John W. Russell, Surgeon-General of Ohio during the late War, at one time President of the Ohio Medical Society, and one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of Ohio, died tonight aged 66.

MR. VIRGO'S ATTEMPT AT "SUICIDE."

Belief that It Wasn't Genuine, but Intended to Create Sympathy.

There is a growing doubt in the minds of a good many people as to whether the young man, E. M. Virgo, who created a sensation in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms a few days ago by an alleged attempt to commit suicide, had any serious designs on his life. Virgo seems to be an old hand at this sort of business, and has worked the West and Northwest pretty thoroughly by playing the reformed drunkard and reformed gambler dodge, joining the church, and then bleeding everybody with whom he came in contact. A gentleman who came from Minneapolis yesterday says that while Virgo was in that city he joined the Centenary Methodist Church and was given a good situation. He was very penitent and exceedingly zealous in revival work at first, but soon lost his earnestness and began to borrow small sums of money, and, though all the while claiming to be grateful to God that he had been delivered from his passion for drink and gambling, it was learned that he was gambling all the time, and the frequent loans he solicited were for the purpose of making good his losses at gambling.

Resign? Never!

CHICAGO, March 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—When Marshall Field discovers a dishonest clerk in his employ he instantly dismisses him and proceeds at once to recover any property he may have stolen and punish him according to law. When the Adams Express Company loses money in the custody of its messengers it at once causes their arrest and detention till they can give a good account of their stewardship. When a thieving teller or cashier robs a bank he is nabbed if possible before he can reach Canada, or is pursued, it may be, at great expense to South America, and sent for a term of years to Joliet. None of these business firms keep a dishonest man in their employ over night—even though his month or year has not expired. But when the county or city authorities find the warden or other employé of a public institution stealing or helping others to steal from the public—even though that warden may have been doing this for months and years and be actually under indictment—no attempt is made to remove the rascal. That would be wrong. That would be persecution. That would be depriving him of his means of self-defense by cutting off his salary, and we have no right to remove a man even if he is dishonest until his time is out. The County Commissioners were elected for a specified time and these wardens were appointed for a specified time, and we have no more right to remove the latter before their time is up than the people have to order us, though indicted, to step down and out before our time. "We are honest till proved guilty." B.

Nominations in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 22.—Benjamin Butterworth presided at the Republican city convention today, and the nominations were as follows: Mayor, Amos Smith Jr.; Judge Superior Court, Gen. F. W. Moore; City Treasurer, Al Bohrer; City Solicitor, Theodore Horstman; Police Court Clerk, Emil Rehse; Police Court Prosecutor, John Schwartz; Judge, Police Court, John Caldwell.

HARRISON OR KING.

IF THE FORMER SAYS SO HE CAN HAVE THE NOMINATION.

Some Indications that He Is Not Unwilling to Try His Luck Again—An Alleged Petition to Run Signed by Bogus Republicans—Democratic City and West Town Primaries—Grand Republican Mass-Meeting This Evening—The Labor Candidate for Judge.

If Harrison declines the Democratic managers had practically decided last night to nominate at the convention today:

John A. King for Mayor.
Col. P. J. Hennessy for Treasurer.
Clarence A. Knight for City Attorney.
Ald. Ernst, or Gustav Bohan, or Charley Gastfield for Clerk.

There is some talk of substituting W. J. Onahan for Col. Hennessy for Treasurer, and of putting up Mr. Cregier instead of King for Mayor. Mr. King, who is a wholesale druggist, is the candidate of a mugwump editor, however, and will probably be forced through. Hennessy, who is a member of a distillery firm, is the favored candidate of the liquor interest. He was put forward by ex-County Clerk Ryan at the conference last evening. Mr. Knight is now the Assistant City Attorney, and Ald. Ernst is the Democratic representative of the Fifteenth Ward in the Council.

At a meeting of the Democratic City Central Committee at the Sherman House last evening the following were appointed a committee to wait on Mayor Harrison to coax him to be a candidate for reelection: Barney Beach (editor, (City employé), M. Gelden, and J. A. Oakley (Van Pelt's man in the Twelfth Ward).

Harrison will positively decline. Hennessy will probably do so, and if Ernst and Bohan are not willing to run the risk Charley Gastfield will be set up.

In spite of all the talk about King, many believe that the Mayor, "in consideration of the great unanimity with which the nomination is tendered, and the assurances of support he has received from thousands of Republicans"—to quote his biennial chestnut oration—will gracefully recall his letter declining to be a candidate and go into the fight at the head of the Democratic ticket.

He unquestionably expects the nomination today, but should it by any possibility go to De Witt C. Cregier or John A. King or any other war-horse, the understanding will have only been reached a few moments before the convention meets.

The nomination for the vacant Judgeship, or, more properly, the naming of a candidate on the part of the Democrats, is a matter of much concern, for it is claimed that if Adolph Kraus is selected he will be indorsed by the Socialistic committee, for the developments of the next few days show that he can receive this indorsement, and that no one else will, he is certain to be placed on the ticket. Otherwise it is anybody's race, with Jeremiah Leaming, Frank Baker, and George M. Haynes well bunched together and leading the string.

Mr. Cregier was asked yesterday whether he was a candidate for Mayor.

"I haven't said a word on the subject to anybody," he replied.

"Would you accept it the convention nominated you?"

"Wait until after the convention has acted."

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE TALKS HARRISON.

The Democratic City Central Committee held a meeting at the Sherman House last night. The principal subject discussed was the probable nominee for Mayor. Sentiment was not at all divided on the subject that Harrison could be nominated by acclamation if he would consent to run, and the general opinion was that he would so consent. It was stated that a petition was being circulated for the signatures of Republican voters, the form of which was in the nature of a request that he again make the race, the signers pledging themselves to lend him all assistance possible. It was further stated that the paper had received the signatures of 1,000 reputable Republican voters, and that under the circumstances Harrison would surely consent to enter the political arena again.

The convention today will be called to order by Capt. James H. Farrell, Vice-President of the City Central Committee, Frank Baker, the President, being out of town. The next move will be the selection of a temporary Chairman, and it is believed that F. S. Winston will be chosen. The committee also talked over the matter of the ticket—not candidates to be placed thereon, but whether to name a straight Democratic ticket or indorse several of the Socialist candidates. The meeting was practically unanimous on the subject of a straight ticket, so it depended upon that none of the Labor people will be indorsed.

BEGINNING THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

The Executive Committee which will run the campaign for the Republican party was selected by the nominees and members of the City Central Committee yesterday. The men who will compose it and the several wards from which they come are as follows:

James L. Woodward, Chairman, Fourth Ward; Eugene Cary, Third; Abner Taylor, First; William R. Page, Second; Joseph Delmel, Second; John R. Walsh, Fourth; George B. Swift, Eleventh; Graeme Stewart, Eleventh; Chris Mamer, Eighth; Jacob Gross, Twelfth; Valentine Kopf, Seventh; Gen. H. H. Thomas, Eighteenth; Gustav H. Schlotthauer, Sixteenth; Louis O'Neill, Eighteenth; P. Bird Price, Eleventh.

As near as can be learned Mr. Roche suggested Gen. Thomas, Mr. Plautz, Messrs. Delmel and Schlotthauer, Mr. Nickerson, Messrs. Cary and Taylor, and Mr. Washburne Louis O'Neill. The conference of nominees and their friends also selected headquarters for the campaign in the large room on Clark street under the Sherman House, one door north of the hotel entrance. The club-room in the rear will be used for committee conferences. The headquarters will be opened tonight.

The Judgeship question from the Republican side is still in abeyance. The County Central Committee will undoubtedly name the candidate, but what man will be selected cannot be foretold at the present time. The committee will be called together in a day or so, but it is not expected that it will take action until the first of next week.

THE LABOR CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE.

The Cook County Political Assembly met last night to nominate a Judge. Edgar Terhune, O. P. Ingersoll, and the Chicago Avenue Station, William H. Condon, and Charles Dwight were put in nomination. The first ballot resulted in Terhune's getting 20 votes, Ingersoll 23, and Condon 18. Condon's name was dropped and a second ballot resulted: Ingersoll 34 and Terhune 27. The assembly will probably be called together again next Tuesday for the purpose of passing on the Town of Lake nominations.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Delegates Selected to the City Convention —Aldermen Nominated.

The Democratic primaries were held yesterday afternoon to select delegates to the convention which meets this morning at Uhlich Hall. It would not be worth the while to print a list of the delegates elected. All the old "rounders" appear. Among the best known names are those of Edgar Terhune and W. P. Whelan in the First Ward, William Best in the Fourth, E. P. Burke in the Fifth, Cullerton in the Sixth, Hildreth in the Seventh, William Mahoney in the Ninth, "ex-United States Senator A. G. Fowler" in the Eleventh, William McGarigle in the Twelfth, Dennis Considine in the Thirteenth, Jo Sokup in the Fourteenth, J. H. Ernst in the Fifteenth, Francis Hoffmann Jr., Harry Rubens, Bernhard Niebling, Barney Brachtendorf, and Emil Hoechster in the Sixteenth, William Devine, John H. Prentiss, John T. Noyes, R. Prindiville, William H. Barnum, Rudolph Brand, James Walsh, F. H. Winston, George L. Dunlap, R. Hall McCormick, Fred Griesheimer, Robert Kenny, Henry E. Hamilton, and James Goggin in the Eighteenth.

The preferences of the delegates are almost unanimously for Harrison if he will consent to be a candidate, and next for Cregier. Prendergast has some friends in the Socialistic wards, but in view of his positive declination to run against his Socialistic friends for fear he might hurt their ticket his name will hardly be considered. The Eighteenth Ward delegates are said to be for Cregier.

WEST TOWN DELEGATES.

Delegates were also chosen to the West Town Convention, which meets Thursday morning. The primaries for the other towns will not be held till next week. No conjecture as to who the West Town Democratic candidates will be was ventured upon last night.

ALDERMEN SELECTED.

Following is a list of the Aldermen so far as they were chosen.

1. No nomination yet.
2. James T. Appleton, present incumbent.
3. No nomination.
4. No nomination.
5. John Cunningham.
6. C. F. L. Doerner, present incumbent.
7. John Riordan, ex-Alderman.
8. R. F. Sheridan, present incumbent.
9. John Gaynor, ex-Alderman.
10. Jerry N. Mulvihill, whisky business.
11. No nomination.
12. No nomination.
13. Michael Hayes, soda water manufacturer.
14. Left to the ward club.
15. Jacob M. Balke, saloonkeeper.
16. To be selected Thursday.
17. J. J. McCormick, saloonkeeper.
18. To be selected Monday.

PREPARE TO RATIFY.

Grand Republican Mass-Meeting at Central Music-Hall.

There will be a grand Republican ratification meeting under the auspices of the Chicago Union Veteran Club at Central Music-Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Recorder's and Sheriff's offices, at Dale's drug store, corner Madison and Clark streets, at the offices of the Secretaries, Room 15 Metropolitan Block and Room 6, 163 Washington street. At a quarter past 8, if there should be any vacant seats, the doors will be opened to the public.

The meeting will be called to order by Jacob B. Curtiss, President of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, who will introduce the President, the Hon. Charles B. Farwell.

Addresses will be delivered by the following well-known gentlemen:

Richard Turbitt,	M. P. Brady,
George R. Davis,	Judge J. W. Green,
Stephen A. Douglas,	S. M. Booth.
Daniel W. Munn.	

Knight's Glee Club will be present and entertain the audience with some special songs arranged for the occasion. The following Vice-Presidents have been selected by the Committee of Arrangements—viz.:

Eldridge G. Keith,	Robert T. Lincoln,
Sidney Smith,	Dr. Norman Bridge,
William B. Strong,	Eugene Cary,
John A. Roche,	E. Nelson Blake,
Louis Wahl,	W. P. Rend,
John F. Finerty,	J. K. Edsall.

The members of the Chicago Union Veteran Club are requested to meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel promptly at 7:45 o'clock prepared to march to the hall. All old soldiers are invited to fall in.

A DOUBLE MYSTERY NOW.

Whose Body Was It That Was Found in the Ogden Slip?

The mystery surroun

SPORTS.

...B STILL IN ...DS.

Receive Over ... Players Will ... Limit—Boston's ... Detroit Nine— ...ardiff at Minne- ...owa.

...22.—[Special.]— ...rger and Secre- ...-Ball Club went ...pital stock and, ... amounts which ...t that $1,575 was ...amount required ... players are de- ...ut they will not ...en in the club- ...receive salaries ... latter wanted ...$3,500, of which ...and he will prob- ...understood Glass- ...r players will be ...ece, according to ... to sign they will ...the crack pitcher ...given a chance to ...nd will pitch ...t 18. An offer ...n of the Iro- ...ston was a great ...o will be obliged ...s, bells, and ...rms. Glasscock ...r last night, will ...the first work in ...the club roster of ...en reserved. He ...the most advan-

...troit Man.

...(Special.]—Pitch- ...ub returned from ...true that Boston ...the Detroits, and ...es, the man they ...sidered for a mo- ...y whether Weid-

...te in Chicago. ...pugilist, who lays ...nptionship of the ...st night, having ...He is looking re- ...y stouter than ...but is not ...he would strip at ...pounds above his ...ain in the city for ... Davies and then ...re he expects to ... this time to a ... no chance for ...st win and see ... Speaking of ...had enough of it. ...o for me, after all. ...spoits I am coming ...rn featherweights ...have no backing ...better than purses ...didn't get on with ...re, if any of them ... by coming West. ...of them that have ...t or meet them for

...r Points.

...—[Special.]—About ...arring exhibition at ...by Jack Dempsey, ...Tom McMahon, a ... scientific points. ...ursing Dempsey ...with McMahon and ...the first two rounds ...Mahon gave Demp- ...round that brought ...gilist's nose. ...by sporting men ...a more decisive ...men having who saw ...more to meet Demp-

...Fight.

...22.—[Special.]—A ...s that Pat Killen ...ses to meet him ...van he will not now ...Cahill.

...ber.

...right, 1887, by James ...ine this, the second, ...sport again proved ...re more numerous ...didates galloped on ...fternoon pleasing the ...with the Doddington ...Greenwich, who took ...ily landed a winner ...eaby trial plate was ...Tom Ochiltree, who ...ned a close second ...eld of twenty started ...takes of 500 sover- ...of Volcano. A ...plate with Puck's ...lly pushed from the ...e front of a length ...in one race with the ...ter. Grover Cleve- ...a third. ...ed for tomorrow's ...to 7 on Fullerton, ...tourhead, 6 to 5 on ...thorpe, and Isobar.

...t San Francisco.

...ric, who lately pur- ...alf-interest in Harry ...terday on his way to ...ancisco April 4. He ...Straub, also of New ...son, has called on ...Driver K., to make ...nal deposit and talk ...to the match. At 5 ...e arrived from Ne- ...epot by Messrs. Shee ...took a west-bound

...Races.

...ch 22.—Summary of ...a mile—Jack Cocks ...ort third. Time, ...of a mile—Vitello ...M'lisa third. Time, ...rs of a mile—Fred ...econd, John Henry

...Meeting.

...22.—The Executive ...ting-Horse Breeders' ...hat the next trotting ...ttumwa, Ia., Aug. 15 ...ths.

...[Special.]—The Be ...t and wounded Frank ...night and are now ir

...ugh before it develops ...a disease, use at once ...which promotes ex- ...flammation, and re- ... It will break up ...ood remedy for croup

WHY SHAFER IS FURIOUS.

HIS WRATH AT SEEING HIMSELF AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

Maddened at the Report of the Cleary Boodle Trial as Published in Mr. Pulitzer's Newspaper, and Especially at Its Artistic Embellishments—The Various and Amusing Attitudes in Which Mr. Shafer Posed Before Bench, Bar, and Jury.

It may have been noticed yesterday that Lawyer Shafer, retained for the defense in the case of Cleary, one of the New York boodle Aldermen, has threatened to kill Pulitzer, the editor of the New York *World*. Why he wanted to kill him was not made exactly clear, but in a general way it was known that Shafer's feelings were hurt by the *World's* report of the trial, and especially by the illustrations with which the said report was adorned. In order to make the subject perfectly intelligible to its readers THE TRIBUNE has undertaken to reproduce the pictures and so much of the cross-examination of the witnesses as properly belongs with them. Mrs. Harriet Massett, the first witness, was the mild old lady who lived in the next house to that occupied by Ald. McLoughlin (where the grand combine was made) in 1884. Katie Metz was her servant. Mrs. Massett repeated the testimony given by her at the second McQuade trial and at the trial of O'Neil. Eliciting this, Mr. Nicoll turned her over to Mr. Shafer. This gentleman was bland and gentle, but searched the evidence with a keen and discriminating anxiety.

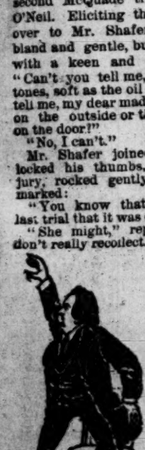
"Can't you tell me," he inquired, in silvery tones, soft as the oil of Smyrna—"Can't you tell me, my dear madam, if the numbers were on the outside or the inside of the fanlight on the door?"

"No, I can't."

Mr. Shafer joined the tips of his fingers, locked his thumbs, smiled sweetly at the jury, rocked gently on his heels, and remarked:

"You know that Katie Metz said at the last trial that it was on the inside?"

"She might," replied Mrs. Massett. "I don't really recollect."



"AHA!"

"You don't really recollect? Aha!" Again Mr. Shafer smiled. Then he ceased to rock on his heels.

"Don't you think, madam——" here he made an impressive pause, "don't you think——" here he looked benignant and smiled to reassure the witness, "don't you really think that she would have been as likely to recollect this as to recollect the face of a person whom she had only seen once, and that once a couple of years ago—don't you—eh?" This in an easy tone, as, with not the remotest intention of trying to prove Katie Metz to be a liar, but merely as an admirer who desired to show up some remarkable features of her memory. "Now, come," he concluded, in his sweetest tones, "don't you, really?"

Mrs. Massett was, so to speak, fly. She took what certain ribald persons call a tumble. She replied: "No, I don't, because the memory of a face, if it is a remarkable or familiar one, will be more likely to linger than the remembrance of some familiar thing about home."

Mr. Shafer parted his coattails and sat down.

To Mr. Nicoll the witness then said that it was a matter of frequent occurrence for persons to mistake her house for that of McLoughlin's, they were so much alike. "I have made the mistake myself," she added.

"Have you ever seen Mr. Shafer before?" inquired Mr. Nicoll, blandly, but in an evident spirit of mischief.

Mr. Shafer was seated in his chair in his favorit attitude when playing 'possum, his legs straight out, his hands fondling the ample lapels of his coat, and his Bismarck mustache cascading over his chubby index finger. The sad-eyed old lady gave him a long, searching and critical look, took in the noble brow, the Roman nose, the front of Jove, the eye like Mars, to threaten and command —principally to threaten —the double chin, the graceful rotundity which has been the tomb of so many good dinners, the pillars of Hercules which fill out the Shafer trousers, and the polished to-

PLAYING 'POSSUM.

boggans which clad his majestic feet. Then she shook her head as implying that she never had seen Mr. Shafer before. Then she closed her enraptured eyes as mutely testifying that having been at last blessed with a sight of him she was willing now to toddle home and die.

"You have never seen him before?" pursued the mischievous Nicoll.

The old lady's jaw had partially dropped from excess of emotion, but she now shut it with a short, sharp, and decisive snap.

"Nevve!"

There was an uproar; the Judge rapped and the mighty minions of the law howled for order, and before order could be restored even the jury were in violent hysterics.

Mr. Shafer now returned to the charge.

"You say, madam, that three or four men a day mistake your house for Ald. McLaughlin's?"

"Yes."

Mr. Shafer went through a few mathematical maneuvres, using his fingers as an abacus.

"That would make about 4,000 people, wouldn't it?" he inquired wistfully.

"Yes," blandly replied the old lady.

Mr. Shafer again parted his coat-tails and sat down.

"People generally," she continued, "called at my house during the day, and nearly all at my lower door, which makes it more possible for me to remember that the particular callers about whom Katie Metz, my maid, testified on the previous trials called in the evening. I also remember it because it annoyed me. The door-bell rang all cold——"

Mr. Shafer sprang to his feet, blazing.

"Ibe jeck!"

"IBE JECK!"

"I said to Katie——"

"No, no, no!" yelled Mr. Shafer. "Ibe jeck; you mustn't——"

Mr. Nicoll raised his eyebrows. Mr. Shafer glared at the Judge. The objection was overruled. Mr. Shafer parted his coat-tails and sat down.

"Go on," said Mr. Nicoll.

"It was in the evening," she said, "and Katie came down-stairs, and I said——"

"B'jeck!"

"Go on," said Mr. Nicoll.

"I said to Katie——"

"B'jeck!"

"Go on," said Mr. Nicoll.

"I——"

"B'j——" Mr. Shafer was on the verge of apoplexy. Mr. Nicoll waived the question, and the old lady retired.

KATIE METZ HERSELF TAKES THE STAND.

The next witness was the important little Katie Metz, who tripped smilingly up in her best bib and tucker, which comprised a brown dress, brown gloves, a black basque, silver brooch and earrings, and a black hat of bonnie blue.

Katie based her joyous confidence upon past experiences. She did not know Mr. Shafer was not ten feet away, and that great philosopher was buried in his mustache, with his wrath slumbering like Hecla in repose.

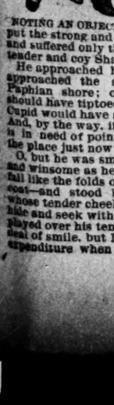
Plied by Mr. Nicoll, Katie got along swimmingly with her simple story. Mr. Shafer injected sixty-four objections into her testimony, was sat down upon sixty-four times, and sixty-four times parted his coat-tails, sat down, and remarked that he would note an exception.

Mr. Nicoll now, with a courteous wave of the right hand and a bright smile, passed the witness over to the defense.

Mr. Shafer ponderously arose and stood like Bismarck before Metz. He had her in his power and he knew it, but she was a maiden—she—she was passing fair—that is, very rapidly passing—and of course Mr. Shafer put the strong and bellicose Shafer in his pocket, and suffered only the sweet, the low-voiced, the tender and coy Shafer to be on deck.

He approached her as Antoninus would have approached the stranded Aphrodite on the Paphian shore; or as the curled Endymion should have tiptoed to the dreamy Diana; or as Cupid would have stolen a march upon Psyche. And, by the way, if either Anty, or Endy, or Cupe is in need of points the Over and Terminer is the place just now to get them.

O, but he was smooth, and polished, and suave, and winsome as he arose and let his coat-tails fall like the folds of a toga—for it was a Saratoga coat—and stood before the smiling girl over whose tender cheek laughing dimples played at hide and seek with baby smiles. A smile, too, played over his tender cheek. It took a good deal of smile, but Mr. Shafer is reckless in such expenditure when a great occasion demands.



NOTING AN OBJECTION.

The girl looked at him and he looked at the girl, and they both looked at each other.

"Soft love looked love to eyes that spoke again,
And all went merry as a marriage-bell."

Mr. Shafer straightened up in all his majesty, but was still the benignant Jove. It was a thrilling, a beautiful moment. Angels have wept with joy gazing on such scenes of perfect earthly peace.

He broke the tender silence, and the love-sick birds on the lintel outside caught the melodious strain and carried it far and wide in twittering echoes.

"Well, Katie," he said in low but entirely manly tones. The maiden bent her head and smiled, thus responding that she was indeed well and hoped he was, too.

"WELL, KATIE?"

"Well, Katie," he repeated with an abyssmal smile which revealed to the jury the cave of the winds, "so you have forgotten the name of the German family you used to live with?"

The girl smiled. She had forgotten the name.

Mr. Shafer favored the jury with a public smile and then sent a private semaphore signal with his index finger to Mr. Dougherty, and that gentleman at once proceeded to make voluminous notes of the important fact.

"Where did you live, Katie?" was the next question falling from Mr. Shafer's honeyed tongue.

"Next door to Mr. Magloggling," was the timid girl's musical response.

"Mr. McLaughlin?"

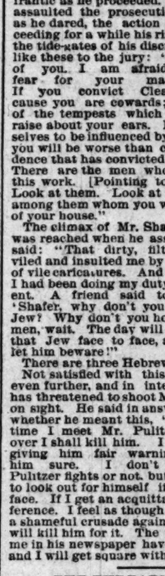
"Muster Merglockerlin," the girl was apt, and had caught Mr. Shafer's pronunciation.

"Ah, ha!"

Mr. Shafer began in a voice of war: "You told me you didn't remember the name of the family you used to work for; now you say it was Hill."

The girl looked at him wonderingly.

"Didn'tjerr"



DIDN'TJER?

She smiled, but he was beyond the tender wooing of that smile now.

"Yer did, didn'tjer?"

"O, yes," she rippled in her witless Teuton way, "I am sure now it was Hill."

Mr. Shafer refused to be captured by the childish glee.

"Yes, it was Hill," she said.

And she also remembered that there were six in the family, but she could not remember the names. If she knew them at the time she had forgotten them. If any of them should come into the court she would remember them. The lady, she said, had blue eyes and the gentleman had dark eyes.

"Now, I put it to you whether you will say that Tom Cleary was one of the men you saw at McLaughlin's house on the first occasion?"

"I cannot tell."

"Now, on that same evening four or five others came?"

"Yes."

"How long after the first ring?"

"About five minutes."

"What was said?"

"Asked if Mr. McLaughlin lived there, I said no, he lived next door."

"Was the defendant that man?"

"I don't know."

"Was he one of them?"

"I think he was."

Severely, "Will you swear he was?"

"No."

"Didn'tjer swear it?"

"No, sir."

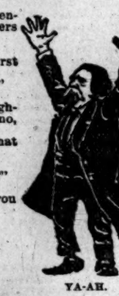
"Yer did."

"No, sir."

"Didn't?"

"No, sir."

"Ya-ah! Very well." And with this triumph Mr. Shafer waved his hand at the jury as saying: "That settles that."



YA-AH.

SHAFER'S FUTILE RAGE.

He Loses All Control of Himself in Addressing the Jury.

NEW YORK, March 21.—[Cincinnati Commercial.]—Probably the most sensational scene in court since the opening of the trial of the boodle Aldermen occurred today, when Ira Shafer, the counsel for Cleary, made his speech for the defense. Shafer is as much of a character in his way as Ben Butler, and the *World* Sunday printed some funny cartoons of Shafer in various attitudes. His personal appearance was described in graphic language, his shoes spoken of as toboggans, his mouth described as the cave of winds, and the alarm of one of the jurors at the prospects of tumbling into the cave was pictured in glowing language. This angered Mr. Shaefer beyond control, and when he began his address today he was fairly livid with rage. In his two hours' address to the jury he probably injured his case more than all the testimony that had been offered by the prosecution. He grew frantic as he proceeded. He stormed at the press, assaulted the prosecution, and attacked, so far as he dared, the action of the court. After proceeding for a while his rising temper carried away the tide-gates of his discretion and he said things like these to the jury: "Gentlemen, I am afraid of you. I am afraid you are cowards. I fear for your manhood and courage. If you convict Cleary it will be because you are cowards; because you are afraid of the tempests which the newspapers would raise about your ears. But if you allow yourselves to be influenced by such infamous things you will be worse than cravens. It is not evidence that has convicted any of these Aldermen. There are the men whose hounding has done this work. [Pointing to the reporters' table.] Look at them. Look at them. There isn't a man among them whom you would have within a mile of your house."

The climax of Mr. Shafer's remarkable speech was reached when he assaulted the *World*. He said: "That dirty, filthy sheet yesterday revelled and insulted me by the publication of a lot of vile caricatures. And for what? Only because I had been doing my duty before God to my client. A friend said to me this morning: 'Shafer, why don't you shoot that Hungarian Jew?' Why don't you horsewhip him?' Gentlemen, wait. The day will come when I will meet that Jew face to face, and when I do meet him let him beware!"

There are three Hebrews on the jury.

Not satisfied with this, Mr. Shafer has gone even further, and in interviews with reporters has threatened to shoot Mr. Pulitzer of the *World* on sight. He said in answer to a question as to whether he meant this, "It is true. The first time I meet Mr. Pulitzer after this trial is over I shall kill him. I shan't do it without giving him fair warning, but I shall kill him sure. I don't know whether Mr. Pulitzer fights or not, but I do, and he will have to look out for himself if we ever meet face to face. If I get an acquittal that will make no difference. I feel as though he has been conducting a shameful crusade against me personally, and I will kill him for it. The talks he has made on me in his newspaper have injured me greatly, and I will get square with him."

THE THREATS OF SHAFER.

Opinions of Lawyers as to Their Import—The Trial of Cleary.

NEW YORK, March 22.—[Special.]—Speculation was lively today as to what will be the outcome of the trouble betweeh Lawyer Ira Shafer and Editor Joseph Pulitzer as a result of the former's bitter attack in the Cleary trial yesterday, and particularly regarding the sanguinary observations of Mr. Shafer. Among lawyers the opinion was that if Mr. Shafer made the threat above quoted he renders himself liable to arrest, and can be put under bonds to keep the peace should Mr. Pulitzer see fit to take such a course. That the latter will do this, however, is not the general opinion, though there is much curiosity to know what he will do about it. Repeated calls at his residence, No. 9 East Thirty-sixth street, this morning only resulted in the information that Mr. Pulitzer was still in bed, and was not to be disturbed. A lawyer who knows Mr. Shafer well and was associated with him in a prominent case said he did not believe Mr. Shafer made the threat to kill Mr. Pulitzer—that his language must have been misconstrued. If he did say it the lawyer believed it must have been said under great excitement. So far as could be ascertained Mr. Pulitzer has given no instructions to his counsel to take action in the matter, nor has he challenged Mr. Shafer to fight a duel.

The Court Proceedings.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Cleary trial was continued today, with the ex-Alderman on the stand. Cleary created a sensation just at the close of his testimony by stating to Juror Comstock that his (Cleary's) little safe in which he had testified he kept $81,000 bills for years was a tin box, which he kept locked up in a trunk in his room in the Equitable Building.

Mr. Shafer exclaimed: "Send for it, send for it; an Irishman who keeps his money in a tin box is suspicious."

A messenger was sent for the "safe." Ex-Ald. Charles H. Reilly was then called. His testimony was similar to that he gave in the McQuade trial. The defense here rested and the court took a recess, after which Mr. Dougherty began his address to the jury in behalf of Cleary.

The District Attorney then spoke for the people. The Judge delivered his charge and at 11:15 o'clock the jury retired.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

INCREASED FREIGHT SHIPMENTS TO SEABOARD POINTS.

Low Rates Responsible for the Present Activity—Probability that There Will Be No Rise in Tariffs Until After April 4—Discussion of Central Traffic Association Affairs—C. M. Wicker on the Mileage-Ticket Question—The Missouri River Percentage Basis.

East-bound shipments of dead freight from this city through to seaboard points by the Central Traffic Association roads during the last week continued quite heavy. The total shipments for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 56,513 tons, against 55,189 tons for the week previous, an increase of 1,324 tons. The total through shipments by the same roads for the corresponding week last year were only 39,145 tons. The reason that shipments are so much heavier now than they were at this time last year is not due to any material improvement in the business affairs of this country, but to the lower rates that are being made on grain and other articles of freight. At this time last year a 25-cent rate on grain from Chicago to New York was firmly maintained by all the roads. At present none of the roads charge more than 20 cents per 100 pounds, and it is claimed that most of them are taking freight on the basis of 18 cents, Chicago to New York. It is hardly probable that this low rate will be continued after April 4, when the new Inter-State Commerce law goes into effect; but it is equally improbable that the roads will be able to maintain the 25-cent rate fixed by the trunk lines. The opinion is that no higher rate than 20 cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chicago to New York can be maintained. While some of the roads will find that rate sufficiently profitable others will not be able to meet it without seriously affecting their local traffic from interior points. The latter will probably refuse to take through traffic at less than a 25-cent basis, and devote their whole attention to their local business, and this, of course, will force the bulk of the through traffic on the former, the increased business of which will more than make up for the lower rate they receive. The Grand Trunk's business, it is believed, will be more than doubled. It has no important local points to protect between Chicago and Port Huron, and thence to Montreal, where ocean steamers call for export freight during the summer, it runs through Canadian territory, which, of course, is not covered by the new law. This enables it to take export grain to Montreal at a much lower rate than can be made by any of the through lines to the Atlantic seaboards. The Michigan Central and Lake Shore Roads will be able to meet in a measure the rates made by the Grand Trunk by giving their through export traffic to the Canadian Pacific. This of course will seriously affect their principal Eastern connection—the New York Central—but the latter expects to be able to get all the business it can carry during the summer from the lake lines at Buffalo. Most of the roads running east from Chicago expect that the National Commission will authorize them to make a special through rate to Atlantic seaboards to enable them to meet the competition by the lake lines and the Canadian roads. If such permission is not granted some of the lines will be forced out of the through traffic during the summer months because they cannot afford to make correspondingly low rates on business from intermediate points.

The following statement shows the amount of dead freight shipped through to seaboard points by the eight Central Traffic Association roads during the week ending last Saturday, and also the percentage carried by each:

Route.	*Tonnage.*	*Per cent.*
Baltimore & Ohio	9,869	17.5
Chicago & Grand Trunk	6,215	11.0
Pan-Handle	6,477	11.5
Lake Shore	7,174	12.7
Michigan Central	5,768	10.2
Nickel-Plate	5,070	8.9
Fort Wayne	15,491	27.3
Big Four	489	0.9
Total	56,513	100.0

The Missouri River Percentage Basis.

Another effort was made yesterday by the Joint Committee of Eastern and Western roads to bring about an adjustment of the trouble regarding the Missisippi River percentage basis and the establishment of divisions of rates between the Eastern and Western lines on Missouri River through traffic. The committee of Eastern and Western Commissioners to whom the question was referred the day previous reported a plan for dividing the rates on through business between the Missouri River and seaboard points, but were unable to make a recommendation as to the division of rates between Middle States points and Missouri River. The recommendation of the committee provided a basis for through rates and a division thereof which indorsed the principles of neither side as held heretofore, but provided arbitrary divisions of the through rates, which were in the nature of a compromise. On grain, for instance, the division via Chicago was to be made on the basis of 116 per cent, but on other classes of freight when the difference via Chicago amounted to more on grain an arbitrary division was recommended. On some of these classes the difference is between three and five cents, while on grain it is but one cent. Where the difference is six cents, for instance, the recommendation was that the Eastern lines should get 3½ cents and the Western lines 2½ cents, and correspondingly on the other high classes. After a long discussion the recommendation was rejected. A resolution was introduced that a committee be appointed consisting of Commissioners Blanchard, Midgley, and Faithorn, and a representative of the trunk lines to arbitrate the matter, but it did not go through. The matter was finally referred back to the three Commissioners and the manager of the lines, to be taken to see if an arrangement could not be made which provided for an adjustment of divisions from Central Traffic Association points as well as trunk-line points. This committee was in session all afternoon without being able to make any progress. The Central Traffic Association or Middle States roads stated that they had not yet been able to adjust a percentage basis from points in their territory and consequently could not at this time make any arrangement with the Missouri River roads. It was therefore decided to adjourn indefinitly and report to the general meeting this morning that no plan of settlement could be proposed until the Central Traffic Association roads had arranged their percentage tables.

Central Traffic Association Affairs.

The General Managers and other general officers of the various roads in the Central Traffic Association convened at Chairman Blanchard's office yesterday for the purpose of perfecting joint arrangements for conducting their business in conformity with the new Inter-State Commerce law. The principal work done by the meeting was to appoint committees to consider plans for the adjustment of the most important questions. The principal questions to be considered by those committees are: The revision of percentage tables; form of organization; expenses of the association; abolishing the commission and the pass system. The committees were in session yesterday afternoon considering the subjects referred to them and they are expected to report to the general meeting of the association at 2 p. m. today. A delegation of coal shippers from Pittsburg and Hocking Valley points is in the city and will try to get a hearing before the meeting in regard to the coal rates recently established by the roads interested in that traffic. The coal shippers claim that the new rates are prohibitively high and they will demand that more reasonable rates be established. If they do not receive a hearing or their demands are ignored by the railroad managers they mean to bring the matter before the National Railroad Commission on the ground that the new rates are extortionate.

An Indiana Road Sold.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22.—[Special.]—The announcement of the purchase of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, running from this city to Michigan City, 161 miles, by the Lake Erie & Western caused considerable surprise. Indianapolis will be benefited by the change. The price paid by the Lake Erie & Western for the road was a trifle above $21,500 a mile. The purchased road before its absorption into the Wabash system in 1881 was one of the best local roads in the State and was in its owners—the Cutting family of New York—I per cent a month on a capitalization of $4,000,000. It possesses exceedingly valuable franchises and terminal facilities at Michigan City, and in this city its freight depot is within a square of the court-house. The Lake Erie Road has always had a good local business and the combination should be a strong one. Its main line extends from Bloomington, Ill., to where it reaches Sandusky over the Ohio shore. The road this season will be extended to Peoria.

Holders of Wabash Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court this morning Judges Brewer and Thayer decided the intervening petition of holders of bonds on Wabash lines east of the river for the payment to them of nearly $1,500,000 which the intervenors claimed was earnings in excess of expenses on those lines. Judge Brewer reviewed the application at some length, and with some warmth, before arriving at his finding, which was the dismissal of the application. He said the Purchasing Committee was the purchaser of the system under terms and conditions prescribed by the court. It bought the property subject to the underlying mortgages and was not bound to pay those mortgages, and it was not until two months after the decree was entered, he said, that it was suggested to him that by any possible reading of it any one could find that the committee was bound to pay those mortgages. To show that the decree did not impose that burden on the committee he entered into a study of it at some length. At the end of this review he said it was not possible that in one of the courts of auxiliary jurisdiction all the underlying mortgages had been dismissed. The court had no moral or legal right to saddle such burdens upon the committee. The charge that the receivers had paid the interest on the lines west for 1885 and 1886 and on the lines east only up to 1884 was answered by the statement that in the aggregate the lines west had been earning largely in excess of the lines east on the mileage basis. Judge Brewer then said that, instead of taking the suggestion of Gen. Hubbard of the Purchasing Committee that the committee be authorized to turn the lines west over to the Wabash Western Railway Company and that the company be allowed to give the bond of $1,000,000 required by the order of Dec. 31, 1886, before entering into possession, the court would order that the committee shall give bond in the sum of $750,000 for the payment of the receivers' certificates as they became due. There will be certificates amounting to $254,000 due in June and the balance shortly afterwards, so before Jan. 1, 1888, the receivers will be discharged.

The Trunk-Line Pool.

NEW YORK, March 22.—[Special.]—In Commissioner Fink's office two meetings were held today which practically ended the existence of the Trunk-Line Commission. The decision was that the organization should be continued after the Inter-State Commerce law goes into effect with merely such changes as the law itself makes imperative. All the arrangements and agreements relating to sharing business and to giving checks for balances must go, but all the rest will remain. There will have to be a Presidents' meeting to ratify this program, but today's session practically decided the question, for the Presidents are expected to approve what has been done. The meetings were held by the Trunk-Line Executive Committee and by Commissioner Pierson's Passenger Committee. All the trunk lines were represented. The passenger meeting was held first, those who attended it afterward holding a session with the joint committee. A second meeting of the Passenger agents closed the day's work. Commissioner Fink has no idea that the protest of the dry-goods dealers against the new classification, so far as it affects their business, will induce the railroads to change the schedule they have adopted, even when the merchants back up their protest with preparations to put the vexed question before the Commissioners appointed under the law. The special rates allowed the trade last year, he holds, were mere concessions to a particular set of shippers, and now these same shippers are objecting to a change in rates because the trade gets no special discriminations in its favor. The change had to be made under the new law, which made necessary doing away with the old classification.

Cleveland & Canton Road.

CLEVELAND, O., March 22.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland & Canton Railroad was held in Canton today, when the old fight between the Blood party of Boston and the Corbin-Parlin party was renewed. The former is in favor of issuing a mortgage of $2,000,000 for the purpose of improving the road, while the Corbin-Parlin faction is opposed to it. A resolution was offered by the Blood party to the effect that the mortgage be executed. It was defeated.

The Burlington's Bridge.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 22.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad intends to build another Mississippi bridge at this point. Surveys have been making for the last day or two. It will be south of the present bridge, also of the wagon high bridge now building. The construction of this bridge would indicate that the company intends to start its projected line to Dakota from this city. By an agreement with Stickney it can use the Minnesota & Northwestern track for a distance of fifty miles west.

Miscellaneous Notes.

One of the interesting questions which the Inter-State Commissioners will be called upon to decide as conservators of the public good is whether the dressed-meat rate is to be determined on its merits as a railroad traffic question rather than with reference to the interests and necessities of the live-stock shippers, whose business will be injured if the difference of 75 per cent or thereabouts between the two classes of traffic is not maintained.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Illinois roads was held yesterday to arrange a basis for a division of rates. The lines from St. Louis agreed to make the percentage on all Illinois junction points 116 per cent above Chicago. The Peoria roads were all in favor of making the same basis on Illinois junction points traversed by their roads, except the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, which declined to agree upon a higher basis than 110 per cent above Chicago. Consequently a committee of the representatives of the Peoria roads was appointed to arrange rates at interior Illinois junction points on a basis of 110 per cent above Chicago, with instructions to report this morning.

A meeting of the Chicago & Ohio River Traffic Association was held at Commissioner Richardson's office yesterday. The Executive Committee made a report that it did not find time to arrange a plan for the reorganization of the association. In consequence a resolution was passed that "the report of the committee be received and placed on file and that the committee be continued to enable it to prepare a plan of organization, as called for by resolution of March 9, and that said committee be requested to report at as early a date as is practicable, the committee to notify the Commissioner when it will be ready to report so that he may call a meeting of the association and act upon it;" also, that "the present association be continued without its pooling features until May 1, 1887, and that all obligations as to rates and their maintenance shall be binding upon the parties thereto in the interim."

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

Firms Involved in Lawton's Swindles Suspend Business—General Notes.

NEW YORK, March 22.—[Special.]—Today passed without the appearance of any more creditors or notes against Walter E. Lawton, who absconded a week ago after having swindled everybody he could. Evidence accumulated, however, that he must long have been insolvent, and that he squeezed his creditors harder than has yet appeared. The man's fortune was rated by the most conservative at $1,000,000. Yet he appears to have run away to avoid the payment of promissory notes amounting to less than half that sum. Creditors who have come to the surface are naturally anxious over this showing, and feel that a bomb may be thrown among them any day. "We are running a drag-net all over the country," one of them said today. There is an Englishman in the city on whose account great anxiety is felt by himself and by the city creditors. He will not come to the front unless necessary. Just now is trying to find out if Lawton involved him. His inquiries have extended in various directions, and so far he considers himself in luck, as he can find no evidence that he was betrayed. At Lawton's office he said that Lawton worked himself into his confidence and secured from him a power of attorney to negotiate $800,000 in railroad bonds and $300,000 water bonds. The Englishman holds the bonds yet, but he would like to know if Lawton pledged any or all of them for loans. Until time shall answer the question the creditors will be on nettles for fear that the liabilities may be suddenly and greatly swelled by this special claim, to say nothing of the dread uncertainty of the general outlook.

The Burk Oil and Chemical Company of No. 27 Water street and at Chicago has suspended payment in consequence, it is said, of its financial relations with Lawton. The company consider this course advisable, as in the present condition of affairs it was impossible to know just how deeply it was involved. Lawton realized considerable money on the company's paper, which he got discounted, and some of these notes are now coming due.

The Long Island Pressing Company of No. 4 Cedar street and of Brooklyn has suspended payment pending the investigation as to what extent it was involved in the flight of Lawton, who held the company's notes for a large amount and appropriated the proceeds. The company obtained an attachment last week against Mr. Lawton's property for $115,118, the amount of the promissory notes Lawton used.

Lawton, it is now learned, was entangled with a rich widow, and only the day before he left Counselors Thompson and Ackley recorded a deed making over to her some of Lawton's New Jersey property.

VLASTA TO RETURN.

It was stated this morning at the office of Solon J. Vlasta, the missing ship-broker of Beaver street, that he would return and meet his creditors Wednesday morning. The reason of his having left the city was stated to be because he was interested in a cargo of brimstone to the extent of $40,000, and that the vessel was ten days over due when he went away, but now the vessel has arrived, and he has no fear of meeting his creditors.

MINOR MATTERS.

Joseph Moore, Andrew Carr, and Patrick Kiely, the striking firemen on the steamship Saratoga, pleaded guilty today in the United States Court. Judge Brown sentenced them to one month's imprisonment each. The trouble occurred in the recent strike.

Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin Jr., née Weathersby, is so ill that her life is despaired of. Last Saturday she underwent a dangerous surgical operation, as a last resort.

A Town Held in Pawn.

It may not be generally known that the little seaport town of Wismar, in the Baltic, is virtually in the same position as Montague Tigg's shirt —namely: at the pawnbroker's. It was in 1803 that Sweden pawned the town to the Duchy of Mecklenburg for a round sum of money. It was then stipulated that the town should be restored to Sweden at the end of a century, provided the sum lent, together with interest, were paid back to Mecklenburg. This sum is now said to amount to several hundred million marks, and apparently there is little chance of Wismar being able to pay it at the date fixed. This singular treaty has lain dormant in the archives of the municipality ever since it was made up to the other day, when apropos of the concession of some land to the customs authorities, it was exhumed for legal purposes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

It Goes Without Saying.
Pearline for Washing and House-Cleaning.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

JOLIET VIOLENTLY PROTESTS AGAINST THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE BILL.

A Committee to Be Sent to Springfield to Lobby Against the Measure—County Option Law in Illinois—A Fraud on Cattle-Raisers—The Effect and Enforcement of Prohibition in Iowa—Detroit Church Embroglio—Minneapolis Wheat Receipts —Milwaukee News.

JOLIET RAISES A HOWL—OTHER ILLINOIS NEWS.—The Joliet City Council last night adopted the strong resolutions offered by Judge Charles B. Garnsey protesting against the pollution of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers with Chicago sewage as dangerous to health and life, damaging to property, opposed to enlightened methods, and altogether barbarous. The resolution also arraigned Chicago as attempting a monstrous fraud and nuisance upon the people of the State under the guise of a commercial waterway. The Mayor was instructed to appoint a committee of four, two from the City Council and two from the citizens, with the City Attorney added, to go to Springfield today and oppose the Chicago Drainage bill when it is reported from the Committee on Canals and Rivers. The committee is composed of Judge Benjamin Olin and Judge Charles B. Garnsey from the citizens and Mayor Thomas J. Kelly, Ald. Knox, and Ald. F. E. Marsh of the City Council, and City-Attorney Fred Bennett. The city pays their expenses, and they go loaded to the muzzle.

COUNTY OPTION.—A county-option mass-meeting was held at Champaign Tuesday night, attended largely by prominent citizens and business-men. Several addresses were given, all favoring the measure now before the Illinois Legislature permitting each county to vote separately on the licensing of the whisky traffic. A report of a committee, presented by George W. Gere, was adopted by a unanimous vote, warmly approving of the bill, petitioning the Legislature to enact it as a law, and asking Representatives Ruby and Calhoun and Senator M. B. Thompson to work for the measure.

DEFRAUDED OF STOCK.—A stock-buyer at Forreston, east of Freeport, last week is said to have bought from farmers about $4,000 worth of stock, shipped it to Chicago, pocketed the pro-

s, and left for Australia, where he has property. Among those reported to have lost are Louis Fosha at Baileyville, who loses about $900, and John Fosha near that village, whose loss is about $700.

PASSES REVOKED.—Shippers, merchants, and manufacturers holding annual railroad passes in Joliet have received printed notices to return their passes and that they would not be honored after April 1. Some of the persons notified have also received notices that passes good only within the State will be issued in lieu of the general annuals given heretofore.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Riley Thompson, the 7-year-old son of Samuel Thompson of Dougas Township, living near Marshall, was accidentally killed by his uncle, Grant Thompson, a young man of 20, Monday afternoon. The little fellow ran in front of Grant, who was handling a fork, and the tines of the fork penetrated the boy's head, killing him instantly.

A CITIZEN OF FREEPORT DEAD.—One of the wealthy citizens, of Freeport—John Hoebel, a resident since 1842—died yesterday morning at the age of 62. Mr. Hoebel had served as Vice-President for the last sixteen years of the German Insurance Company of Freeport.

KROHN-FRENCH WEDDING.—At the Clifton House parlors in Freeport yesterday, Miss Minnie French became the bride of Moses J. Krohn, son of ex-Mayor Jacob Krohn.

THE CROPS.—It is feared that winter wheat and winter rye near Elburn will be injured unless rain or snow soon falls. Cattle have wintered well and are in good condition.

A PROHIBITIONIST FOR MAYOR.—The Bloomington Prohibitionists last night nominated Joseph Thompson for Mayor.

Michigan.

THE CHURCH TROUBLES.—The Polish church troubles at Detroit had oil poured on them this afternoon in the form of the resignation of Father Dombrowski and his curate, Father Barranski. These are the priests who succeed Kolasinski, and whom the Poles will not allow to enter St. Albert's Church. The Kolasinski faction telegraphed to Bishop Borgess at New Baltimore yesterday to the effect that Kolasinski had built the church, and no one else should open it. The Catholic press will institute legal proceedings against the rioters, who are followers of Kolasinski. The trouble among the Catholics here is not monopolized by the parishioners of St. Albert's Polish Church. A large number of Belgians are very indignant at their priest, Father Hendrickx, for his interference yesterday with the funeral of Mrs. Matilda Hemmel, who died Sunday. She was a Belgian, and the priest of St. Joachim's was asked to officiate. Father Hendrickx refused to let him, and a row is expected.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THE ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S., WILL give the fourth and last reception at the Preceptory, American Express Building, Wednesday, March 23, 8 p. m. By order of the Executive Committee.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1887.

THE Missouri River flood has, it is thought, reached its hight.

TENNYSON will be "out" with a jubilee ode to Queen Victoria in a few days.

JOHN A. LOGAN Jr. and Miss Edith Andrews were married yesterday at Youngstown, O.

A NUMBER of indictments against the Cook County "boodlers" will probably be returned by the special grand jury today.

THE Illinois Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of George Rahlfs as one of the West Park Commissioners of Chicago.

F. B. PEABODY has sold to Charles D. Peacock, for $44,000, 40x69½ feet at the southeast corner of State street and Peck court.

IT is stated that Commissioner of Patents Montgomery will be appointed Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

THE cable dispatches give at great length the details of yesterday's festivities in Berlin in honor of Emperor William's 90th birthday.

THE Master Brewers' Association of the United States wound up its convention in this city yesterday and adjourned to meet in New York in October, 1888.

COL. LAMONT says that the fears recently expressed by Dr. Sowers as to the President's health are not shared by Mr. Cleveland's family and intimate friends.

THE Agricultural Department has been making special investigation into the debts of Western farmers, the results being printed in the Washington dispatches.

IN the Storey will case the State Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the Appellate Court. This is a temporary triumph for the heirs as against Mrs. Storey.

FOR the first eight months of the present fiscal year the collections of internal revenue were $74,948,808, being $917,607 less than the collections for the same period last year.

FOUR jurors have been secured in the trial of Schwartz and Watt at Morris, Ill., for the murder of Kellogg Nichols. The Sheriff has summoned a special venire of sixty men.

FAVORABLE recommendation was made yesterday in the Judiciary Committee of the Illinois Senate on Senator Crawford's bill permitting Recorders to make abstracts of title.

WILLIE SELLS, the 16-year-old boy now in the Kansas Penitentiary under sentence of death, has confessed to the killing of his father, mother, brother, and sister as charged.

AFTER a session lasting all Monday night and until 1:25 yesterday afternoon, in which the Home-Rulers resorted to obstructive tactics, the British House of Commons passed the Civil-Service bill.

IN the Illinois House yesterday a resolution was adopted to investigate the letting of the State printing contracts. There were also highly sensational details on the printing "combine" in the Senate.

UNCERTAINTY regarding the workings of the new Inter-State Commerce law have caused merchants dealing in Chicago to order largely the present month under the belief that rates will be higher as soon as the measure goes into effect.

SENATOR COCKRELL, Chairman of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, has been nosing through the State, War, and Navy Departments for information as to the condition of public business, needs in the matter of clerical force, and other particulars.

IT is reported that four of the National banks in this city have decided to ask that Chicago be made a central reserve point under the act passed at the last session of Congress. It is probable that the other banks will join in the request, but they do not consider that there is any hurry about it which makes it advisable for them to hold special meetings of the directors for the purpose of voting on the matter.

PROBABLY the business public does not fully apprehend the enormity of the railroad pool system as making abuses possible and rendering nugatory every outside attempt to bring about a reform. So long as the pool holds together the greater part of the business of any section may be concentrated upon one line without influencing the rest, because the division of profits enables them to laugh at the diversion of effort which does not change the current of the cash account. In the absence of pooling arrangements it is in the power of shippers to force attention and redress by giving all their patronage to one line and leaving the others without revenue till they come to terms. No wonder that the advocates of railroad abuses are willing to let the public take tithes of mint, anise, and cummin, so long as it will consent to neglect the weightier matters which form the great mass of the evils that have grown up under the railroad monopoly.

THE Chicago money market was firm, and without new features. Consumers' Gas Company bonds were active, and other local securities quiet. New York and foreign exchange were both stronger. Wall street advanced quotations without help from this city.—The Chicago produce markets were moderately active and firmer under local buying, but the volume of business was curtailed by interruption of telegraphic communication with the East. As compared with Monday pork closed 50 cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, meats 20 cents higher, wheat and corn ¾ cent higher, oats and barley steady, rye unchanged, and flaxseeds ¼ cent higher.

THE President has appointed the following Inter-State Commissioners: Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan, for the term of six years; William R. Morrison of Illinois, for the term of five years; Augustus Schoonmaker of New York, for the term of four years; Aldace F. Walker of Vermont, for the term of three years; Walter L. Bragg of Alabama, for the term of two years. Cooley and Walker are Republicans, the others are Democrats.

COUNTY RETRENCHMENT.

County-Attorney Bliss made a good move yesterday in the direction of retrenchment. Everybody at all acquainted with Cook County finances will admit that the cost of running the courts and other branches of the County Government is too high. The exchequer cannot stand the drain. A salary list of $700,000 a year—and that is the way the machine is running now—would soon eat up the revenues of the county and bring things to a standstill. The alternative, practically, is to either reduce salaries or shorten the pay-roll. Mr. Bliss favors the latter, and in the preliminary move made toward the lopping off of superfluous employés he made a good beginning. The law authorizes and requires the Circuit Judges to determine the number of employés in the several offices, the County Board fixing salaries. Mr. Bliss has petitioned those Judges to cite before them the clerks of the several courts, the Sheriff, the Treasurer, the Recorder, and the Coroner to show cause why their respective forces should not be cut down from 25 to 30 per cent, and by what authority they now employ the men in their offices.

It would be unjust and detrimental to the service to issue a cast-iron order for reduction. The "horizontal" plan is no more applicable to retrenchment in expenses than to tariff reform. The court work may be substantially the same all the year round, but the County Clerk and the County Treasurer must "observe times and seasons" in the employment of men. The former has to make out tax-books, the other to collect taxes. In a general way it may be said that one has to do with assessments, the other with collections. All through the winter the Clerk was busy preparing for the Assessors, who are to be elected in a fortnight and enter upon their duties May 1; the Treasurer, on the other hand, had very little to do during those months, but now that the thirty-one Town Collectors have turned the tax-books of 1886 over to him, or are doing so, he must greatly enlarge his staff. Instead of cutting down 25 or 30 per cent he must increase it more than that. But the special requirements of a given department must not serve as an excuse for sinecures and drones. Every office should be thoroughly overhauled and not a man allowed to remain on the pay-roll for whom the chief cannot give a good and sufficient explanation. It may be that the evil of all pay and no work, or big pay for little work, is not as great as the public supposes, but the chances are, on the contrary, that it is a great deal larger and more serious than is now supposed. However that may be, the citation is in the line of reform, and no official who is making a good record is ashamed to show his hand.

The professional civil-service reformer is often visionary, devoted to an abstraction. The real reform demanded in our civil service, from top to bottom, is that public office is public employment, and not genteel pauperism. Salaries are not too high often, but a good many politicians manage to get on the pay-rolls without rendering an equivalent in service. Cook County is in no condition to stand that sort of thing. The "cow that gave such milk" is very nearly dry and must be given a rest or in a little while be carted off to the rendering tank. The new departure inaugurated by Mr. Bliss should be followed to its logical conclusion by the Judges and the heads of our respective county offices.

EMPEROR WILHELM'S BIRTHDAY.

The present year will always be a memorable one in the annals of sovereignty. It is the jubilee year of Queen Victoria, who has reached the half-century anniversary of her accession to the throne, a longer reign than has usually been allotted to Kings or Queens in this world of accidents to monarchs. Not less remarkable is the celebration of Emperor Wilhelm's ninetieth birthday. Among all his contemporaries and along the whole line of his predecessors no other ruler can be found upon the throne at such an advanced age. It is possible that his strong constitution and simple habits of life may insure him a few years more, but it is hardly probable, so that his subjects are warranted in celebrating this anniversary with unusual pageantry.

His career has been a remarkable one. He came to the throne an old man, for he was then 64 years old, but his achievements since his coronation have far eclipsed any that preceded it. He called to his counsels the ablest statesman and the ablest soldier in Europe, and these three have made Germany the strongest Power of the Old World. In the place of Prussia, standing alone, there has grown up the United Empire of Germany, which today is the arbiter among the nations of Europe. A soldier all his life, he has based that Empire upon its military strength, with Prussia as its inspiration and himself the inspiration of Prussia. He has never abated a jot of the "divine right" by which he took the crown, and in Bismarck and Von Moltke he has found sturdy defenders against all parliamentary encroachments upon its prerogatives. What may follow when he passes away no one can foresee, but so long as the Emperor lives it may be assumed he will rule Germany, and no Parliament will be allowed to question his wishes. Parliaments may be refractory, but they will be dissolved until one is found ready to carry out his purposes.

It is fortunate for Germany that in the main his aspirations are not personal but patriotic, and that he has an engrossing love for the Fatherland which he has united. The old dogma of Kings, therefore, may be overlooked in his case, since behind it there is a great pride in Germany, and a combination of qualities in its ruler of which any nation might be proud. There have been times in the past when his unpopularity was so great that his own people would have driven him out of his own country or killed him if they had had the opportunity, but since his accession to the throne he has steadily commended himself to the respect and love of his people, notwithstanding his sometimes arbitrary reversal of their decrees as expressed by the ballot. His irreproachable personal character, sturdy integrity, strong love of country, indomitable resolution, untiring industry, and the homely simplicity of his life are qualities which appeal to every one. Hence it is not surprising that on this jubilee anniversary the people of Germany vie with Princes in paying their respects to the old Emperor, and that in every garden and concert hall young and old gather together and pledge anew their devotion to the Kaiser and Vaterland with rousing salamanders and mighty prosits. But a short time more at best remains for the Emperor and his two great assistants—Bismarck and Von Moltke—but where shall a match be found for this trinity of veterans, either in their own endurance or in the results they have accomplished?

CAPTIOUS CRITICISM OF THE NEW LAW.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* criticises the Inter-State Commerce act in a very captious spirit and uses considerable space in showing that the law has no application to the transportation of persons or property inside a single State. There is no need of argument on that point; the act expressly states that it shall not apply to railroad transportation "wholly within one State." Nor is this omission a defect or the result of an oversight. Congress has no power over the purely domestic commerce of the States, and if it had there would be no occasion for its exercise, because the people immediately concerned can, through the agency of State Legislatures, prescribe whatever equitable regulation is found necessary. If the people of the States tolerate pooling, discrimination, rebating, etc., in local traffic they have only themselves to blame and ought to suffer the evils until they elect Legislatures charged with the duty of correcting them. Like Illinois, many of the States have had anti-discrimination short-haul laws for years, and if others fail to protect their local commerce by such enactments it is their own affair and Congress bears none of the responsibility. The new law deals only with commerce of National interest and importance and leaves the States to regulate or refuse to regulate their domestic traffic as they please.

The *Commercial Bulletin* goes on to claim that the short-haul provision, while having no effect on State traffic, is virtually meaningless in respect to inter-State transportation because of the alleged ambiguity embodied in the clause, "substantially similar conditions and circumstances." It instances two shipments of wheat over the same route, one Chicago to Liverpool via New York and the other from Chicago to a Newark (New Jersey) mill, and contends that as the first transaction must reckon with British markets and the second with the demand for flour in Newark there is a dissimilarity of conditions and circumstances which releases the short-haul rule. Again, it presents the case of west-bound shipments to Chicago and to a small town a short distance east of Chicago, the freight going respectively in through and local trains, and concludes that in such case the short-haul rule does not apply. It adds: "But if this distinction [as to circumstances and conditions] be recognized the application of the act to almost every species of freight in almost every direction is so greatly interrupted and limited that it might about as well have not been passed at all." This is a bad mistake. As Senator Cullom well said in the debate in the Senate, although the enemies of the law might construe the qualifying clause with the utmost freedom it would still be true that the bill would stop an existing abuse whereby in thousands and tens of thousands of cases where the circumstances and conditions were practically the same one class of shippers had been rebated and another overcharged. The conditions and circumstances referred to in the law are those affecting the cost of the service, and unless they are actual and substantial they will count for nothing. If in the cases cited there would be a substantial difference in the cost of the service it should be and would be considered—otherwise not. The circumstances and conditions mentioned in the law are transportation conditions and circumstances and not extraneous, unrelated matters, such as the state of markets and the like. Nor does this view of the law furnish an unbending rule which will cut off transcontinental traffic and export trade. In such special and unusual cases the Commissioners will have power to grant exemptions and release the operation of the short-haul principle. The more it is studied the clearer it will be that the portions of the Inter-State Commerce act which are denounced as "ambiguous" simply supply the degree of elasticity absolutely necessary to avoid the evils of an impracticable, cast-iron method of regulation.

OHIO AND ILLINOIS APPROPRIATIONS.

The attention of our own General Assembly is respectfully called to the financial example of the Ohio Legislature, which has just adjourned *sine die*. Last year the amount raised by taxation in that State was $4,621,373, as against $3,000,000 in this State, but this year the appropriations made there foot up in round numbers $8,000,000, while the appropriations pending at Springfield do not fall much, if any, below $12,000,000. The Republicans of Ohio can point with pride to the record made, for the State Government there is Republican throughout now, but was mixed, politically, last year. The same change has been effected in Illinois. There is no vestige of Democracy left in the control of our State Government. Speaker Haines belonged to the opposition, and the Chairmanship of the House Committee on Appropriations at the last session was a Bourbon Democrat. Ohio finds Republicanism a synonym for economy. How will it be with Illinois?

There is often a wide margin between bills and laws. Any member can introduce almost any measure and have it duly referred, and judgment upon the Thirty-fifth General Assembly must be deferred until the record has been actually and irrevocably made. But the outlook is bad. No one seems to have the courage of economy. It is not necessary or desirable to reduce the appropriations below the figures of two years ago, or even to go down to those figures. But an increase of three or four hundred per cent would be an intolerable outrage; nothing short, in fact, of political suicide for the individual legislators responsible for it and for the party responsible for such legislators. The Ohio order of things might be reversed without occasioning much grumbling, for that increase would only keep pace with the growth of the State in population and wealth and provide for the new penal system rendered inevitable by the latest constitutional amendment. But no conceivable excuse could be made for consummating the program of extravagance foreshadowed by the Governor's message and pending bills.

The excuses made for these enormously increased appropriations may all be summed up in the one word charity. There was a time when one might well exclaim against the crimes committed in the name of religion, but in these days charity is at the front. Instead of the dim religious light of cathedral aisles we have the garb of mercy, and lawmakers are "just too mean for anything" if they refuse to vote whatever appropriation wears the frock and hood of ministry to the unfortunate. Is Ohio exempt from this sort of thing, or did the Legislature of that State have the moral nerve to do its duty despite tears and threats? Public opinion has come to credit Ohio with more than the average amount of sentiment in politics. The senior Senator may be somewhat icy, but the term "Ohio gush" is an invention of politics. We have yet to hear that the State is one whit backward, or derelict in care for any class of unfortunates. There, as here, the blind, the deaf, the sick, the indigent, the imbecile, etc., are all taken care of at public expense if necessary, and no really deserving charity is neglected. How, then, can that State get on with $3,000,000 if the Illinois appropriations ought to be from 11 to 12 millions?

Ohio is the oldest, the richest, and on the whole the most advanced State of the entire West. It may be called the mother of States, as Virginia is of Presidents. Illinois being one of the older daughters of the family. In saving herself from slavery and in securing for herself the school-land system Ohio did the entire Northwest an inestimable service, and now it has set an example of economy for which Illinois should be especially grateful. It cannot fail to exert a powerful influence in killing off and weeding out the bills which are a disgrace to the legislative calendar and threaten to plunge our State into debt to meet current and ordinary expenses. It is to avert such a calamity that the special attention of our General Assembly is called to the record of Ohio.

GEORGEISM IN CHICAGO.

In organizing "Land and Labor Club, No. 1, State of Illinois"—an association for the propagation of Georgeism in this community—some difficulty was found in selecting officers, and one Bailey declined an office on the ground that he was "not a voter or a citizen of this State." Mr. Bailey was promptly and properly overruled. Why, indeed, should citizenship be a prerequisit for membership in a Socialistic organization whose purposes cannot possibly be realized through the ballot? The essential doctrine of Georgeism—the taxation of land to the extent of its rental value—is simply confiscation slightly disguised, and it could never be enforced without violence, and sufficient violence to overpower and conquer all the real-estate owners in the United States. To make rental value the measure of taxation would be to eliminate the selling value of all land and lots and make the present owners of land State serfs. While such a system would despoil seven or eight millions of land-owners of their possessions it could prove no advantage to the ordinary tenant, who, after its establishment, would pay rent to the State instead of to a private landlord. Nor could the crushing taxation of farm land and town lots be a benefit to those having no property, for such persons pay no taxes now. To tax land at its rental value and make no levy on personal property or improvements might be a policy advantageous to very wealthy men owning great amounts of personal property and costly buildings, which would escape altogether; but with such possible exceptions farmers and house-owners in cities and towns would resist the proposed scheme to the last extremity. Georgeism would make the renter of a city cottage pay, lot for lot, as much tax to the Government landlord as the occupant of a palace. No such scheme would stand a possible chance of adoption at the ballot-box, and it would be sheer folly to require its supporters to be voters or citizens. The doctrine itself is adapted to those who have no land or lot, never expect to have any, and who have never paid any rent and never intend to, and whose animating principle is a blind, unreasoning rage against those who own homes or farms. Less honest and consistent than the Communism which proposes a division of all property, real and personal, Georgeism shows an equal contempt for the will or power of the majority of the community, and can be established only by usurpation, confiscation, and violence. But as the land-owners and lot-owners and their sons are men who can fight and shoot, and who possess the overwhelming physical force of the Nation, it would be difficult to imagine anything more chimerical than the conquest of the country by the disciples of Georgeism.

'Tis now the would-be candidate who isn't certain quite if him his party 'll nominate concludes it's time to write a letter setting forth that he will not consent to run, that in the field he will not be, and, when the letter's done, to it he ties the toughest string he anywhere can find, because he soon may want the thing. He won't be left behind if any chance to win he sees in reaching for the prize. Stale are such tricks but such as these the politician tries.

PITY they apart must go,
Lillian Russell and Jarbeau,
Birds of charming feather;
Each a foil is to the other.
Angry passions they should smother,
Just to be together—
Hay's best made in sunny weather—
Beauty plump and large and fair,
Beauty which could stand a pare,
Leaving many a charm still there,
Beauty with the yellow hair,
Beauty, too, that doesn't care:
Lillian is nice.
Beauty of a darker race,
Hair of jet and leopard's grace,
Beauty with a mocking face,
Creature apt, in any case,
On the stage to set the pace:
Jarbeau's not ice.
Never parting should take place
'Twixt the queen of hearts and ace,
But they'll go.
Comic opera troupes have trouble
Of the sort that can't be fixed,
And they're bound to siss and bubble
Worse than seidlitz powders mixed.
Ain't it so?

WHO says this is not an economical Administration when it is considered that the morning and evening guns are no longer fired at military posts?

THE mother of Oscar Wilde is reported in almost a state of penury. Will not esthetic sons do anything for their mothers, or are they incapable of doing anything? Oscar Wilde looked very healthy when in this country.

IF the bluebird comes this year with a berry in his mouth it's probably frozen there. It ought to be a wonderful year for crops.

MISS KATIE METZ of New York is very reliable on the stand. She insists that she saw the boodlers who met, and they cannot shake her testimony. The Chicago Katie Metz wears trousers, they say, but is none the less reliable.

A ST. LOUISAN, who will be 100 years old in December, runs an engine in that city. People do live to an old age in St. Louis. There are any number of men there from 150 to 200 years old. They do not know they are so old, but you can tell it easily enough by talking with them and getting their ideas.

THE Council passed an order unanimously (lacking one vote) authorizing the Mayor and Controller to perfect the sale of the great block of school property at the corner of Harrison street and Fifth avenue to the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway for $650,000, payable in fifty years, the payment to be secured by a mortgage bearing interest at 5 per cent. This will amount to a rental of $32,500 a year; the property now only yields the city $16,000 a year. One reason for parting with the title at the price named is that most of the lot has been leased at low rentals having periods of ten to thirty-five years yet to run. The sale is apparently a fairly advantageous one to the city. If the block were clear of tenants the city could have obtained a considerably higher price for it.

DOUBTLESS hizzoner sometimes wonders in his artless Harrisonian way why it is that he is so much better a Mayor than any other man in the whole world, and why everybody except himself appears to have come to the conclusion that he is the worst.

DO THE managers of Aged Women's Homes throughout the country realize that the breaking up of the National opera company will throw the members of the ballet on the charity of the public?

THE Missouri River has a "boom." The Missouri River has a "boom" every year, and should be an example to all towns and all men getting elated over similar luck. After the boom comes depression. The average of the place or the man with a "boom" is about the same as of the place or the man without one—about, not quite. A "boom" shows at least ambition, which is a good thing.

THE people do not seem to understand the Greek characters now used on the signal flags pertaining to the Weather Bureau any better than they did the Turkish emblems. When the Government authorities have exhausted the hieroglyphics of the Old World in the search for something simple and comprehensive for weather-signal purposes it may perhaps occur to them to explore the untried possibilities of the English language. Flags bearing the words "Rain," "Fair," "Warmer," "Colder," etc., or the initial letters of those words, would convey fully as great a wealth of meaning to the mind of the ordinary native as the flags now in use.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, it is said, objects to a man who wears only one eyeglass. It would thus appear that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, who wears only one eyeglass and has hoped to be Manning's successor, is laboring under an optical delusion.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Legislature making it a misdemeanor to drop from the Brooklyn bridge. This is a bill somewhat on the order of the old law compelling the burial of suicides at crossroads, and will have about as much effect. It is not altogether clear, either, that the fools who wish to jump from the bridge should not be encouraged.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, a decent Democratic newspaper, has been studying the situation in Chicago, and is troubled over the attitude of the Democracy. It says:

> The should nominate a man whom the would-be revolutionizers of our Government will not support, and if that step involves defeat they should march forth to meet it with drums beating and colors flying. As Mayor Hewitt recently intimated, there has been entirely too much coquetting with Anarchists already by men in high official place.

PARTING is still "such sweet sorrow" for Winter that he lingers here. After all, no one can be blamed for not wanting to leave Chicago.

EVEN the gorge of the Missouri River in Dakota rises at the way the Territory has been treated by Congress. The only trouble is that the gorge and its resultant flood promise to make such evidence of indignation come too high.

MAYOR HEWITT of New York has put in one veto where it has long been needed. He has refused his consent to a bill appropriating $1,048 for the funeral expenses of an Alderman. Among the items was one of $815 for flowers, another of $225 for an engrossed copy of resolutions of respect, another of $106 for draping the pall of the departed brother, and another appropriating a sum sufficient to provide the surviving Aldermen with four pairs of gloves each. There are some Aldermen whose funeral expenses taxpayers would be glad to pay, but unfortunately they are the ones who are too disobliging to die. As a general rule, however, there is no good reason why the people of a city should be obliged to meet the funeral expenses of their Aldermen. They make expense enough while living to relieve taxpayers of any burdens on their account after they are gone.

CURRENT NOTES.

Snaggs, L. S.—Do you waltz, Miss Biceps? Miss Biceps (stroke of the Vassar eight)—No, but I'll put on the gloves with you for a couple of rounds.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Joe—"Where are you going to spend the summer?" Eli—"I was thinking of going to Maine on a fishing trip." Joe—"Going to Maine to go fishing? Why, man, that is a prohibition State."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Northern man says: "I came down to Florida to get a little change and some rest." "Did you get it?" some one asked. "No; the waiters got the little change and the hotels got the rest."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Snookson—A—yaas—Jones is a very good fellow—a—I don't know that I quite call him a gentleman, you know. Miss Sharp (who has a liking for Jones)—Don't you, really? O—but perhaps you are not a very good judge!—*Punch.*

Omaha dame—And so, my daughter, you are engaged to Mr. De Goode. I am delighted. He comes of a splendid family. Charming daughter—Yes, he proposed last night and I accepted. "Do you love him?" "No, but that horrid Miss Pert does."—*Omaha World.*

The Western Union messenger boys of Philadelphia went on a strike last week. This is the same strike they went on, or rather started to go on, over a year ago, and great surprise is felt that they should have reached it so soon. It is believed they have been walking in their sleep.—*Burdette.*

Manager—What kind of a house have we got tonight, John? Curtain peeper—Just thirteen, sir, counting three deadheads. Manager—Thirteen! For Heaven's sake, don't tell Mme. Gilberti. She is superstitious and she wouldn't go on, and then we should have to refund the box receipts.—*New Haven News.*

"Papa," said fond mamma, "do you know that Bobbie told me a deliberate story today?" "What's that?" said papa, looking sternly at Bobbie; "a story? Do you know what becomes of little boys who tell stories?" (Bobbie didn't know.) "The lions and tigers eat 'em up. You mustn't tell stories, Bobbie. It's wicked."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The other day two ladies while driving up Walnut street passed the husband of one of them sauntering slowly along with a pretty young woman by his side. "There is Mr. Manfirt," said one of the matrons. "Isn't that Mrs. Grass-widow with him?" Mrs. Manfirt raised her glass to her eye and drawled: "Yes, there goes Theodore with his latest fancy. I'm sure I don't know what she sees in him. I find him so uninteresting."—*Philadelphia News.*

Sunday, at church. Ada (her hand reverentially on her prayer-book)—"Keep this law-aw!"—Jessie, do look at Miss Skimpy's bonnet. She's had it for five years at least. Minister—Hm, hm—"false witness against thy neighbor!" Ada—"Keep this law-a-waw!" Jessie—Say, Ada, what a love of a bonnet Sally Bonanzer has on. I do wish it was mine. Minister—Hm, hm—"Shalt not covet thy neighbor's—hm, hm, nor anything that he hath!" Ada and Jessie (very loud)—"Keep these laws."—*Town Topics.*

PERSONALS.

The Czar of Russia receives the largest salary paid any ruler on the face of the earth, and still he is not happy.

C. J. Jones has started a town in Southwestern Kansas called "Eli," probably in the expectation that it will "get there."

Queen Victoria attended a circus the other day for the first time in thirty years. Yet she easily recognized the jokes of the clown as old acquaintances.

Ex-Senator McDonald is now "mentioned" as a possible Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McDonald receives more mentions and less pie than any other man in Cleveland's domain.

Bob Ford, who killed Jesse James, is employed as a waiter in a Santa Fé hotel. Bob Littell and another member of the old James gang are also in Santa Fé, dead broke, and hangers-on about the saloons.

W. D. Montz of Louisville has been superintendent of a Methodist Sunday-school for thirty years, and in all that time has been absent only five Sundays. During the last twenty years he has been absent but one Sunday.

Frances Hodgson Burnett began her literary career at 14. Her first two sketches were printed in *Godey's Lady's Book*, for which she received $35. She gathered and sold wild grapes in East Tennessee for money to buy the postage stamps which covered the transmission of her stories.

Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood of Toledo is to contribute a poem to be read at the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the ex-Confederate commander, killed at the battle of Shiloh. Mrs. Sherwood is intensely loyal, but no stipulations were made as to the character of the poem.

Mrs. Lucretia Hardgrove was recently found in a hut near San Francisco completely paralyzed and starving. She says that for the last six weeks she has been living on toast and water, and charges that her sister, Mrs. Anderson of South San Francisco, who is worth $60,000, would not assist her.

An Actor's Advertising "Fake."

Chicago *Daily News:* At the banquet given Mr. Dixey in appreciation of his talents last night, among the society people present were the following: Mr. Dixey's manager, the manager of the play-house at which Mr. Dixey appears, the proprietor of the barber-shop where Mr. Dixey is shaved, the cashier of the restaurant where he eats, and the urbane gentleman who supplied (at special rates) the wine consumed at the banquet. These lights of the social world and those other lights of the intellectual world who shine around Mr. Dixey like the planets around a central sun—namely: the chiefs of Mr. Dixey's newspaper advertising bureaus—made the occasion one of much brilliancy and easily compensated the honored guest for the outlay of money and time necessary for the success of the entertainment. In the words of a gentleman who was present, the festivities "passed off with more than usual elan."

When Dixey Will Be Legitimate.

It is to be hoped that in due time Mr. Dixey will be able to find a legitimate comedy to illuminate with his talents.—*Chicago Herald.*

It is to be hoped also that in due time he will be able to find a legitimate way of illuminating the few talents he has. No more self-organized "balls" or "banquets" should be his portion.

DOWN TO REAL BUSINESS.

TRUE ECONOMY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF COUNTY OFFICES.

All Superfluous Employes to Be Dispensed With—Clerks of Courts, the Sheriff, Coroner, Treasurer, Etc., to Appear Before Judge Tuley Tuesday Next, When the Arguments Previous to the Pruning Will Begin—A Visit to the Insane Asylum.

At last an unmistakable step in the direction of economy has been taken on behalf of the County Board. At the request of the Finance Committee Mr. Bliss, the County Attorney, filed the following petition in the Circuit Court yesterday looking to a reduction of the number of employés in the various county offices:

"*To the Honorable Judges of the Circuit Court:* Your petitioner, the County of Cook, Illinois, respectfully represents unto your Honors that Sec. 7 of Art. 10 of the Constitution of this State provides that the number of deputies and assistants of the several county offices and the help of the clerks of the courts of record, the Sheriff, Treasurer, Coroner, and Recorder of Deeds shall be determined by a rule of the Circuit Court entered of record, and that their compensation shall be fixed by the County Board, but that it does not appear by the records of said court that any rule has been entered determining the number of deputies and assistants in the offices mentioned with the exception of the Sheriff's and Recorder's offices. It does appear that a rule has been entered fixing the number of employés of these two offices at about 100 each. Your petitioner further represents that under the Constitution and statute it is the duty of the Board of Commissioners of said county to manage its finances economically, and that in the performance of said duty by its Finance Committee careful investigation into the financial condition of said county has been made, and it has been found that the amount of compensation now being paid for clerk hire in said several offices is far greater than the needs of the public service require, but that said board has no power to reduce the number of said employés, and as the matter now stands must reduce the compensation of all clerks.

"Your petitioner further represents that it is informed and believes that if any investigation is made of each of said offices it would be found that there are a large number of employés engaged therein whose services could be dispensed with without material injury to the public service, and that in this way a sufficient saving could be made without reducing the compensation of those employed.

"Your petitioner, therefore, prays a rule of this court requiring the heads of said several offices to show cause, on a day therein named, why the number of their deputies and assistants should not be reduced."

As ex parte application was at once made to Judge Tuley and he made an order on the clerks of the County Court, Superior, and Probate Courts, the Sheriff, Treasurer, Coroner, and Recorder to answer the petition by Tuesday next, and that the arguments on the petition shall be heard Wednesday.

Following are the officials who must show cause why the number of their deputies and assistants should not be reduced so as to effect a reduction of 25 per cent in their present salary-list:

Henry Best, Clerk of the Circuit Court.
P. McGrath, Clerk Superior Court.
Thomas Sennott, Clerk Probate Court.
Henry L. Hertz, County Coroner.
Henry Wulf, Clerk County Court.
Thomas H. Gilbert, Clerk Criminal Court.
Canute R. Lesson, Sheriff Cook County.
George B. Davis, County Treasurer.
Wiley S. Scribner, Recorder of Deeds.

Chairman Klehm was pleased to say it was a step in the right direction.

None of the parties concerned were inclined to say anything more on the subject than that they would be in court Tuesday. Only seven Commissioners made their way out to the Insane Asylum yesterday afternoon to hold the adjourned meeting of the County Board. They were Casselman, Klehm, McCarthy, McClaughrey, Williams, Oliver, and Geils. Chairman Klehm called them to order in the Warden's office, and as there was not a quorum immediately declared the board adjourned until next Monday afternoon. Chairman Klehm had brought along the February pay-roll, and said a quorum of the Committee on Charities was present and they might as well check the pay-roll up. Some difficulty was experienced in doing this, as all of the Warden's books and memoranda were locked up in the State Attorney's office. There were 143 names on the roll, and 122 of the employés filed by the committee. Warden Varnell's memory accounted for the others in this way: One was dead, three were sick, four had gone on a vacation, and thirteen had quit or been discharged since March 1. It was a very quiet party until the 4 o'clock dinner was eaten and some of the Warden's good cigars had been smoked. Then the jovial McCarthy warmed up and said some complimentary things about the absent Commissioners which were garnished with his choice oaths and adjectives. Dr. Spray recounted the particulars of his little tilt with Detective Furthman when he was before the grand jury. Warden Varnell was in a happy mood and joked about boodle and his $4,000 roadsters. The dinner party broke up and the Commissioners inspected the $20,000 kitchen, which is, however, very roomy and complete in all its appointments. "Buck" McCarthy picked up a loaf of bread, fresh from the oven, broke off a piece, ate it, and then declared it was better than any Vienna rolls he had ever tasted. Commissioner McClaughrey made a speech to the reporters, in which he detailed the advantages of the kitchen and the economy of its construction. The little junket ended with the return of all to the city except Commissioner McCarthy, who announced his intention of staying to investigate the infirmary, to see if the patients had enough medicine.

THE BREWMASTERS ADJOURN.

Their View of the Relations Between Capital and Labor.

A half dozen servants were busied yesterday morning carrying down emptied bottles from Uhlich's Hall. There had been a banquet the night before, and under the circumstances there is little to wonder at in the fact that the Brewmasters' Convention did not assemble until an hour after the time set. President Frisch opened the session by reading an editorial apropos of the convention from the *Amerikanische Bierbrauer*. In this a number of points were touched upon that furnished subjects for the morning discussion. The first question was that of the relations between employed and employers. The matter was discussed for some time, and the conclusion reached was that the brewmasters were called upon to play the part of mediators. Closely associated with the workingmen as they are, they are still in near and responsible relations with the capitalists. Good pay, judicious hours, considerate treatment, and a high standard of labor excellence were the propositions laid down.

"It is said," remarked President Frisch, "that a black list exists—one hears a great deal about it. Whether or not such a thing exists our duty is to take steps toward forming a white list—a list in the interest of all good workingmen, be they members of unions or not."

This suggestion was taken up with evident favor, and the directors were instructed to get out a brewers' book. This is to be a register of all competent workingmen, giving the length of their service and other facts to their advantage. In addition, the apprenticeship of young men will be regulated by more stringent rules and rewarded with a certainty of employment.

The Brewers' and Malsters' Unions, Nos. 1 and 2, of Chicago sent a communication requesting the convention to do what it could consistently to improve the condition, social and moral, of the workingmen of the breweries and to endeavor to render harmonious the relations between masters and men. The communication was accepted, with the assurance that the association would cast all its influence in this direction.

The next convention will be held in New York in October, 1888. The afternoon was spent in visits to different breweries in the city and in the evening a "free-and-easy" was held in Brand's Hall. Today about thirty of the delegates go to Milwaukee to inspect the larger breweries and malthouses in that city.

Trying to Settle the Denmead Estate.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 22.—Thomas Henry Ayres returned from New York this morning and proceeded to the office of Judge Woodbridge Strong. There he met, face to face, the Brundages of Piscataway, with whom he must contest the right to his mother's property. With him came Miss Jeannette Snyder of New York, who has known of his whereabouts for years. The result of the family gathering was kept secret, but it is known that Ayres has produced letters showing his correspondence with the executors of the Denmead estate, given a detailed account of his life, and described his visit here in 1871, when he vainly tried to induce Cornelia Denmead, his mother, to give up the degrading life she was leading. Judge Strong is today acting as a peacemaker, trying to bring about an amicable settlement. Should the Brundages refuse to believe Ayres' story and doubt his identity Judge Strong will then make his choice of clients.

Catherine Lewis Again Married.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22.—[Special.]—Catherine Lewis has again married. The ceremony occurred in St. John's Episcopal Church this morning. The groom is Donald Robertson of the Kate Claxton company. He is an actor and playwright, and Miss Lewis came all the way from New York to marry him. Charles A. Stevenson gave the bride away and acted also as best man. A year ago Miss Lewis, who is a sister of Jeffreys Lewis, secured a divorce from Oscar Arfmedson.

find the bodies supposed to be still in the débris, as it is not safe for the men to work near the crumbling walls. As soon as the walls can be razed, however, the work will be resumed with renewed vigor. It will probably be two or three days before all the bodies are recovered. With one or two exceptions the injured persons are doing well. Mrs. W. J. Mann, wife of one of the proprietors of the Richmond, and mother of little Jennie who died Sunday, is still in a precarious condition, and Mary Nolan and Maggie Mulrich are very low.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical Entertainments Last Night.

An appreciative audience gathered at Kimball Hall last night to listen to a pianoforte recital by Mr. Emil Liebling. The program opened with well-chosen numbers from the works of Mendelssohn, Schumann, Raff, Liszt, Rubinstein, and Moszkowski followed. The well-known "La Pilleuse" received an interpretation which brought out many beauties ordinarily observed in performance. The plaintive strains of Rubinstein's "Kamennoi-Ostrow," No. 22, were expressively played. Moszkowski, one of the most talented of the younger german composers for the piano, was worthily represented by a brilliant minuet. The latter portion of the concert was devoted to Chopin. Four etudes, a nocturne, a masurka, and the variations upon a theme from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" were embraced in the list. In the latter number Mr. Harrison M. Wild accompanied Mr. Liebling, playing the orchestral parts of the work in an artistic manner upon a second piano.

Mr. Frederic W. Root's concert at Central Music-Hall last evening in aid of two deserving charities—the Kitchen-Garden Association and the Clark Street Crèche—must have realized a goodly sum, though perhaps not as much as its predecessor. The duo concertante for piano and organ is a free treatment of the famous Rakoczy March as employed by Berlioz in his "Damnation of Faust." The arrangement is brilliant, and was well played by Messrs. Charles W. Dodge, pianist, and Samuel A. Baldwin, organist. The space between the players and distance of the pipes from the organist, with the nature of the music, was evidently responsible for the lack of unity in the performance. The ladies' chorus sang several selections in a manner which showed that they had been carefully and skillfully trained. In the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria" the usual violin solo was played by Mr. John Skelton upon the cornet. It produced a novel and pleasing effect in combination with chorus, organ, and piano. Mrs. C. E. Gadsden, Misses Wagner, Henderson, and Everett, and Messrs. Waters, Shrock, Frank and Walter Root gave vocal selections. The whole closed with Mr. Root's operatic burlesque "Castanea."

Foyer Gossip.

Mlle. Rhea begins an engagement in Chicago March 28, during which she will be seen in "Fairy Fingers," "The Widow," "A Dangerous Game," "Pygmalion and Galatea," and "Camille."

Tomorrow (Thursday) evening a concert will be given in the Methodist Church Block by the School of Lyric and Dramatic Art for the benefit of the Cleveland Hebrew Orphan Asylum. A program of musical numbers and recitations has been arranged for the occasion. The entertainment is under the auspices of the Cremieux Literary Society.

THE WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Indications of Rain or Snow in the Lake States—Conditions Yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana and Illinois, fair weather in the southern portion, light rains in the northern portion, warmer, westerly winds.

For Eastern Michigan, Western Michigan, and Wisconsin, rain or snow, warmer, westerly winds.

For Iowa, generally fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, westerly winds.

For Minnesota, rain or snow followed by fair weather, stationary temperature in the eastern portion, colder in the northern part.

For Eastern Dakota, fair weather, preceded in the northern portion by rain or snow, becoming cooler, westerly winds.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Highest temperature.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall in last 24 hours.
New York	....	..	....	....	....
Washington	....	..	....	....	....
New Orleans, La.	....	..	....	....	....
Cincinnati, O.	....	..	....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.34	31	W.	Lt. snow	.02
Oswego, N. Y.	29.68	27	N. W.	Cloudy.	..
Rochester, N. Y.	29.74	32	N. W.	Lt. snow	.02
Erie, Pa.	29.80	32	N. W.	Lt. snow	.05
Cleveland, O.	29.34	35	N. W.	Lt. snow	.06
Sandusky, O.	29.96	31	N. W.	Lt. snow	.02
Toledo, O.	29.92	31	W.	Cloudy.	..
Detroit, Mich.	29.95	28	N.	Cloudy.	.02
Alpena, Mich.	....	..	....	....	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.05	12	N.	Clear.	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.00	31	W.	Clear.	....
Mackinaw City, Mich.	30.03	15	W.	Clear.	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.00	31	W. W.	Clear.	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.93	29	W.	Cloudy.	....
Chicago, Ill.	30.07	37	N.	Clear.	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.00	31	N. W.	Clear.	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.00	31	N. E.	Clear.	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.05	31	S. W.	Clear.	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.00	37	N. W.	Clear.	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.05	25	N. W.	Clear.	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.09	37	N. E.	Clear.	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.08	38	N.	Clear.	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.11	46	N. W.	Clear.	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.09	43	W.	Clear.	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.08	51	N. W.	Clear.	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.07	45	N. W.	Clear.	....
Leavenworth, Kas.	30.11	45	N. W.	Clear.	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.18	37	N. W.	Clear.	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.00	35	S.	Clear.	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.94	33	S. W.	Clear.	....
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	29.91	33	S.	Lt. snow	.04
Bismarck, Dak.	29.89	29	W.	Cloudy.	....
Fort Buford, Dak.	....	..	....	....	....
Helena, Mont.	....	..	....	....	....
Deadwood, Dak.	30.11	39	S. W.	Clear.	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.18	35	N. W.	Clear.	....
Denver, Colo.	30.15	44	N. W.	Clear.	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.18	45	N.	Clear.	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.15	42	S. E.	Clear.	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.11	38	S. W.	Clear.	....
Fort Garry, Man.	29.70	24	S.	Fair.	....
Minnedosa, Man.	29.67	33	W.	Clear.	.01
Medicine Hat, Man.	29.96	43	....	Clear.	....

*Too small to measure.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Cardinal Taschereau in Paris—Was Cardinal Gibbons Slighted?

PARIS, March 22.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Cardinal Taschereau arrived here from Rome this morning. An axle of the carriage containing the Cardinal broke near Turin while the train was going at full speed. Nobody was injured. The Cardinal is in splendid health, and expresses himself as delighted with the reception he was accorded at the Vatican. The Cardinal's brother, Judge John Thomas Taschereau, received a decoration—that of Commander of the Order of St. Gregory. The Cardinal intends to sail from Havre Saturday. A well-informed French prelate says that Cardinal Gibbons feels a little slighted at the Pope conferring court honors upon Cardinal Taschereau, and Cardinal Gibbons' friends are trying to induce the Pope to confer court honors upon him too.

The Police Found Guilty.

DUBLIN, March 23.—At Youghal today the jury in the Hanlon case found a verdict of willful murder against the police. The Coroner, at Mr. Harrington's request, granted warrants against Inspector Somerville and Constable Garrett.

News Notes by Cable.

The April number of *Macmillan's Magazine* will contain the poet Tennyson's Jubilee Ode to Queen Victoria.

An English naval review will take place July 23 to celebrate the Queen's jubilee. Members of the House of Commons will witness the evolution of the war ships.

A Madstone with a History.

CHICAGO, March 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Seeing your article in THE TRIBUNE of the 16th inst., I would like to inform you that I am in possession of a madstone which has a history of its own and has been in the possession of the family for over fifty years. My grandfather obtained it while attending a patient who was dying. The dying man divided the stone into three parts and gave one part to each son. One of his sons, being superstitious, did not want the stone and it was therefore given my grandfather, who has used it over 100 times and has never heard of a case where the patient was affected by hydrophobia after using the stone. He was offered a very large sum of money to try it on a valuable horse that was bitten by a mad-dog and refused, thinking that it might injure it for use on a human being.

The stone is an inch in length, three-quarters of an inch wide, and half an inch thick, and of a grayish-black color. In using it we make an incision the size of the stone and apply the same, which absorbs the poison if there be any. We continue the application until it will stick no longer, when we consider the patient healed. If the stone does not stick when first applied, the bite is not considered dangerous.

There is one case in particular where a man was bitten by a mad-dog and after eighteen years was taken with hydrophobia so bad that he had to be tied to his bed. My grandfather went twenty-five miles to see this man and apply the stone, and after two or three applications the man was healed, and is, I believe, living today. There are a number of cases where we have used the stone with success in this city.

The stone was obtained in Kentucky, and from there went to Iowa, where it has effected most of the cures.

A. W. LEWIS,
No. 29 Congress street.

HONORING THE EMPEROR.

SECOND DAY OF THE GREAT JUBILEE IN THE FATHERLAND.

Berlin Thronged with People and Wild with Enthusiasm—Receptions at the Palace—Bismarck and Von Moltke Rewarded—The Tory Government of England Outlines Its Program of Oppression for Ireland—The Battle in the Commons—Cable Notes.

BERLIN, March 22.—The ninetieth anniversary of Emperor William's birthday was ushered in by the tolling of bells in all the churches and the tower of the town hall and the sounding of a choral. The city is decorated as it never was before. Garlands, flags, laurels, festoons of evergreen, banners, bright drapery, and brilliant carpets are hung on every conspicuous spot where ornaments can be made to add to the joyous appearance of the town. Conspicuous by the extreme elegance of their decorations are the Royal Academy and the university buildings and the city residences of the Crown Prince Frederick William. The monument of Frederick the Great is covered with wreaths and flowers. Wherever there is a bust or statue of the Emperor in a shop window or other exposed place it is buried in flowers. The people are all out in holiday attire, and the streets are thronged. Early in the day special memorial services were held in the churches and synagogs, and the edifices were crowded in every case. The children from all the schools in the city went in processions, accompanied by bands of music, to the church services.

The students' procession past the palace was a grand affair. They went in carriages, of which there were several hundred in line, and carried the bright banners of the various schools and college societies and associations, and were accompanied by many bands playing music and arrayed in gorgeous costumes. The long line of carriages was preceded and followed by students on horseback. While passing the palace the bands played the National anthem, "Preussenlied," and "Wacht am Rhein," the students all singing to the music. The Emperor appeared at the window as the procession was moving past and bowed, remaining there a considerable time. The great crowd in the street gave him a grand welcome, the multitude cheering itself hoarse and tiring itself out waving hats and handkerchiefs.

All the members of the imperial family and their princely guests drove in procession to the palace and personally tendered their congratulations to the Emperor. The procession was cheered by the crowds in the streets.

The municipal procession was preceded by heralds and marshals bearing the town banner. The procession included the whole body of the evangelical clergy, the chief civil and military authorities, representatives of German science, art, and commerce, the directors of the gymnasia, and the burgesses and communal officers—in all over 3,000 persons. The procession was accompanied by several bands which played marches alternately with chorals by trumpeters. The procession went in state from the Town Hall to attend the commemorative religious service in the Church of St. Nicholas. The clergymen were all full-robed and the officials wore their uniforms and regalia. When the procession entered the church the organ played a prelude. This was followed by the singing of the "Salvum fac Regem" and the chanting of the Ambrosian hymn. The festival sermon was preached by Provost Bruechner.

At noon a royal salute of 101 guns was fired from the Koenigsplatz. Prince Bismarck and Marshal von Moltke went to pay their congratulations to the Emperor at 1 o'clock. They were enthusiastically cheered all along the route of their way to and from the palace.

The day is being celebrated with similar and equal enthusiasm in all the towns of the Empire.

A rain-storm, which set in at 3 o'clock and lasted until 6, had scarcely any effect upon the crowds of enthusiastic Germans who thronged the streets. The illuminations tonight throughout the city are superb. An especially striking feature is the picture 100 yards long and twenty yards wide in front of the Academy of Arts depicting events in the Emperor's life.

Prince Bismarck and Gen. von Moltke say that they have received a wonderful reward for services the character of which is as yet unknown. All the Secretaries of departments were decorated by the Emperor. In receiving the household deputation the Emperor said: "I have reached this age by the grace of God, and if the Lord helps me and wants me to I may live to see another year."

Prince Bismarck has assured the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria-Hungary, who is here representing his father at the Emperor's birthday celebration, that Germany's foreign policy is pacific; that peace is assured for 1887; and that there is no cause for disquiet in either the East or West.

The city is crowded, all the best hotels are filled with royal persons, the enthusiasm is universal, and the Emperor's health is good. He began to receive his guests at 11 o'clock in the morning, and he appeared at his favorit window in the palace overlooking the street as often as he could find time to do so to respond to the cheers of the people who passed by thousands to get a glimpse of him.

Although rain has fallen at intervals tonight it has in no way interfered with the public rejoicing. The people have been en fête since early morning. Even by 10 o'clock the great square in front of the imperial palace, the university, the opera-house, and the Crown Prince's residence were densely packed. The Emperor first showed himself at the window at 11 o'clock. He was dressed in parade uniform, with broad silver epaulets and scarlet facings, and looked exceedingly well, standing firm and erect, and repeatedly waving vigorous salutes to the crowd. He came to the window often during the day. The greatest outburst of enthusiasm occurred when, after the arrival of Prince Bismarck and Gen. von Moltke, all three appeared, the Emperor in the centre, with Bismarck on his right and Von Moltke on his left. The crowd remained in front of the palace, notwithstanding the rain, until after the Emperor had departed for the Crown Prince's palace.

THE SCENE AT NIGHT.

Tonight Berlin is like a city of fire. The steeples and domes shine with brilliancy. The electric-light is the groundwork of the illumination, three rose-colored lights radiating from the lofty avenues in the centre of the city, where the palaces are situated, to remote streets. From the roofs of houses Bengal fires are everywhere sending forth soft, glowing flames. On the Leipziger Platz, Unter den Linden, and all the large streets every house contributes to the general effect. Crowns, stars, and eagles are in rich profusion, and numerous colossal busts of the Emperor, surrounded with exotic plants, are displayed. The electric light on the square tower of the town hall emits a ruddy glare. On the Brandenburg gate are immense caldrons, from which flames are bursting forth every moment. The colossal arches at the Potsdam Station are illuminated with eagles, stars, and crowns, and the whole building is encircled with blazing pitch fires. Amidst all this glow and light 500,000 persons moved in perfect order.

After dinner the Emperor and Empress and Crown-Prince Frederick William and his wife returned to the palace and attended a soirée in the White Hall of the Royal Castle. The hall was divided into two sections, one for the stage and the other for the guests. The two front rows of seats were reserved for Princes of imperial and royal blood. In front of these were placed three arm-chairs for the Emperor and the Queens of Saxony and Roumania. The Emperor, however, refused to occupy the conspicuous position selected for him and seated himself in a row with the other members of royalty.

At 9 o'clock the Empress entered the hall on the arm of her grandson, Prince William, walking with the aid of a cane. She looks much older and more feeble than the Emperor. She wore a pale green dress, trimmed with lace, and had diamonds in her hair. When all the guests had assembled the performance began with tableaux vivants representing Charles V. in Augsburg. A duet from the opera of "Tannhäuser" followed, which was sung by Herr Niemann and Frau Hofmeister. A quartet from Verdi's "Don Carlos" was rendered by Fraulein Reinard and Pattini, Frau Artol, and Herr Padilla, after which was presented a scene from "Don Juan." During the interval between the first and second parts of the entertainment the Emperor walked about and exchanged greetings with his guests, conversing with the Prince of Wales and Princesses Christian and Irene. Passing between the rows of seats, he shook hands with the Ambassadors and their wives, saying a few words to a number of the diplomats. The Grand Duchess Vladimir wore a costume of pink satin with sable trimmings, and a tiara of diamonds, and a stomacher of emeralds and diamonds. The Crown Princess was attired in a dress of silver-gray material and wore a parure of diamonds and rubies.

After the performance the company adjourned to the supper-rooms, of which there were four, the members of royalty occupying one, the diplomats another, and the suites of foreign Princes the two remaining.

The Emperor retired to rest before midnight, but the guests remained at the festive board till night became morning.

The *Staats-Anzeiger* publishes the following official report of the Emperor's reply to the students last night:

Convey to your comrades my thanks for this demonstration, which has afforded me such great gratification. It has given me great pleasure to hear the views prevalent in the universities, which so greatly contributed to the joyful issue of the last election. The dissolution of the Reichstag was a difficult and disagreeable step to take, but the new elections, which have justified it and which have given great pleasure, were largely due to the influence of the universities of Northern and Southern Germany and to the spirit animating your ranks. In these facts I see a guarantee for the future. I hope you will remain true to such views throughout your later careers.

ROYAL GIFTS.

Among the presents received by the Emperor is a General's sash which the Empress had made for him. It is an exact pattern of the sash worn by Frederick the Great. The Empress insisted upon being the first to congratulate the Emperor. Punctually as the clock struck 10 she entered the Emperor's study and presented the sash and other gifts. When the Emperor appeared at the windows he wore the sash. The floral presents were numerous. The Crown Princess painted for the occasion a life-size portrait of Prince William, around which were placed bouquets presented by the members of the family. Special pleasure seemed to be afforded the Emperor by the children of Prince William, who carried their bouquets to their grandfather, followed by the three children of Prince Albrecht and the children of the Crown Prince of Sweden. Many floral tributes came from distant parts of Germany and from England. The high officials of the court presented to the Emperor a picture representing a military scene. At noon a charming group in terra-cotta by Eugene Blot came from Paris, entitled "Grandpapa's Birthday." The Society of German Architects presented a large centre-piece of carved wood. One poor women left at the door of the palace a small bunch of flowers with a petition praying for the pardon of her husband, who is now in prison. The flowers and petition were placed in a position where they would attract the Emperor's attention. The petition was granted.

Emperor William conferred the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle upon Ministers von Puttkamer, Lucius, and von Boetticher; the Grand Cross of the Hohenzollern family order upon the Ministers von Gossler, von Scholz, and von Schellendorf and Gen. Albedyll; the first class of the Red Eagle upon Gen. von Caprivi and Count Neseirode; and the Star of the Red Eagle of the second class upon Count Herbert Bismarck. Gen. Katze was appointed Grand Huntsman and Count Pueckler Chief Cup-Bearer.

At the afternoon reception the Emperor, after receiving the congratulations of the royal family and the princely guests, with the Empress by his side and surrounded by the full court, formally announced the betrothal of Prince Henry, the second son of Crown Prince Frederick William, to the Princess Irene of Hesse. The young couple were afterwards heartily congratulated by all the illustrious company. A family dinner followed at 4 o'clock at the palace of the Crown Prince. The Emperor and Empress were driven from the imperial palace to the Crown Prince's palace in a closed carriage, as rain was falling. They were greeted with uninterrupted cheering along the way.

Notwithstanding his great exertions the Emperor continued in complete good health and spirits and showed little trace of fatigue.

At the Other Capitals.

PARIS, March 22.—Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, held a reception last night in honor of the Emperor. The occasion proved of exceptional interest and brilliancy. The Countess was ill and did not appear. The whole diplomatic world, all the members of the French Cabinet, and other political celebrities of France, including M. Clémenceau, and the prominent foreign residents of Paris were present. The Duc de Broglio was invited, but did not come. Gen. Boulanger, Minister of War, was the lion of the evening. He told Count von Munster that he was happy to associate himself with those who wished to celebrate the birthday of the German Emperor. M. de Lesseps arrived after midnight, so as to appear, as he explained, at the very beginning of the birthday. The soirée was protracted until 1 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, March 23.—Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, gave a banquet at the Embassy tonight to celebrate the birthday of Emperor William.

The German training squadron lying at Southampton fired a royal salute, the British ironclad Invincible responding. Banquets in honor of Emperor William's birthday were given this evening by the German residents of Manchester, Liverpool, and other centres in England.

VIENNA, March 22.—Banquets and thanksgiving services in celebration of Emperor William's birthday have been held today at Gratz, in Austria Styria, and in several Bohemian towns. Two hundred German residents of Vienna have subscribed the expense of a great banquet given here tonight.

All the Vienna papers publish articles laudatory of the German Emperor's character and career. The *Abend Post*, the official organ, says:

The life of Emperor William, filled as it has been with trials and storms, as well as with great deeds and victories, is a model of the harmonious union of the purely human virtues with the virtues of a ruler. Austria-Hungary, whose monarch regards the intimate friendship of the Emperor, has a special reason for cherishing the warmest sympathy for Emperor William and the best wishes for his welfare."

PESTH, March 22.—A banquet was given this evening in honor of Emperor William, at which were present Emperor Francis Joseph, Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, the German Ambassador, Count de Montmarte of the French Legation, Count Pueckler, Dr. de Pojanowski of the German Legation, Count Kalnoky, Austrian Prime Minister, and all the Hungarian Ministers. Emperor Francis Joseph in cordial terms proposed the health of the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, and the band played the Prussian national anthem.

ATHENS, March 22.—King George today sent his Chamberlain to the German Legation to offer his Majesty's congratulations upon Emperor William's anniversary. The German residents of this city gave a banquet this evening in honor of the day.

ROME, March 22.—Herr von Kendell, the German Ambassador, handed to Count Robilant today the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, bestowed upon him by Emperor William. A banquet was given at the German Embassy this evening at which Herr von Kendell in a speech dwelt upon the Emperor's efforts to maintain peace. The Pope has instructed Mgr. Galimberti to establish an understanding with the Centre party on all questions of interest before leaving Berlin. There are pesistent rumors of changes in the Cabinet.

Significant of Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* warmly and fully unites in Germany's congratulations to her Emperor. The Moscow *Gazette* extols Emperor William's mercy and his efforts to maintain peace and friendship between Germany and Russia. The *Gazette* also praises Prince Bismarck for his work in seconding the Emperor's efforts. The *Novoe Vremya* and the *Novosti* say they recognize the pacific significance of today's celebration in Germany.

As Observed in Chicago.

While Germany bubbled over with enthusiasm yesterday in honor of the Emperor Wilhelm's 90th birthday, the small part of Germany that makes its home in Chicago took the occasion very quietly. There were only two celebrations of any importance. The principal one was held in the North Side Turner Hall and took the form of a military concert. A military band under the leadership of Mr. John Meinken played patriotic selections and a mixed choir interspersed songs of one sort and another. The third part of the program was a potpourri, "Germany's recollections of the war of the year 1870-'71." This was a medley of martial music, songs of victory, with snatches of French airs thrust in here and there in a timid fashion. There was a large crowd present, and the evening ended with a dance.

At Brand's Hall there was a gathering of ex-army officers, and about forty sat down to a jolly "commers." There were toasts, songs, salamanders, and to crown the evening a well-arranged supper. Among those present were George von Messow, H. von Doemming, Emil Kieschke, Emil Hoechster, Virt Gangolf, and G. Weilert.

The Germania Society varied its usual meeting last evening, and an address by Baron von Nordenfiyoht, the German Consul, lent a patriotic color to it.

The following was sent yesterday to the Emperor of Germany in commemoration of his 90th birthday:

CHICAGO, March 22.—Midnight.—*His Majesty the Emperor, Berlin:* Hail to the first German Emperor, the restorer of German unity, the venerable example of true attendance to duty! In this wish all German hearts who love their Fatherland unite today with the earnest hope that your Majesty will be permitted, for a long time to come, to attend to the duties of your high office for the benefit of the German people.

By order of 1,100 Germans whose names follow by mail.

RICHARD MICHAELIS,
Editor of the *Freie Presse*.

THE BATTLE IN THE COMMONS.

The Government Outlines Its Policy of Irish Oppression.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. William Henry Smith, the Government leader, arose amid cheers and counter cheers in the House of Commons this evening and moved that the bill for the amendment of the criminal law in Ireland have precedence over all orders of the day. He said Ireland was in a state of disorganization and the Government was bound to act under a sense of public duty, particularly when it found juries in that country intimidated and notorious criminals whose deeds were inimical to the existence of society getting off scot-free. Mr. Smith said he would refrain from stating the details of the measure, leaving that to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. What he now urged was that the measure was absolutely necessary for the security and happiness of the law-abiding population of Ireland. Referring to the proposed amendment offered last night by Mr. John Morley rejecting the declaration of urgency for the Government bill, Mr. Smith reminded the House how Mr. Gladstone resisted the adoption of a similar amendment in 1881. The position of the Government now was the same as that of Mr. Gladstone's Government then. Regarding the ameliorative policy towards Ireland, the speaker said the Government's Land bill would be divided into two parts. One of these would be introduced immediately; the other would be a Land-Purchase bill of wide scope. Both measures would be found to be framed on the principles of honesty and justice. The speaker, however, thought the Government could not hope that any measure framed on these lines would satisfy the Irish National League, which, he said, was the successor of the Land League, and was the cause of all the disorganization and terrorism pervading Ireland. Mr. Smith said he honed the House would speedily adopt the Government measures. If the House did not adopt them, the Government would be compelled to ask the opinion of the country to either conform to its policy or relieve it of the responsibilities of Government. [Cheers.]

Mr. John Morley, in moving the rejection of the motion for urgency, denied absolutely Mr. Smith's assertions as to the lawless condition of Ireland, and demanded that the Government give comparative statistics of crime in Ireland, which, he said, would show that beyond a certain very narrow area the country had seldom been quieter. The Government's property-restrictive legislation would only aggravate such evils as existed and would weaken and spoil whatever remedies it had in store. It had been shown that Irish landlords combined habits of extravagance, in emulation of the richer landlords of England, with a system of rack-rent. No matter how hard the tenants might strive to meet their rents, this wretched landlord system crushed them. The coercion proposals of the Government appeared to be based upon the idea that the people of Ireland were indolent and dishonest. But those who knew them had a different conception of their character; they believed them to be honest, hard-working, and truthful. He could only regard the bill as a measure designed to enable landlords to extort exorbitant rents, throwing the law on the side of the rich, removing all coercive or protective power which the tenants derived from combining, and putting coercion upon the unfortunate tenants. He was less anxious to secure rents for some hard landlords than to secure just treatment for those good and honest working people. [Cheers.] Some landlords practiced a plan of campaign of their own, more immoral and more deserving of being called a swindle than was the plan of the tenants. Some land agents attempted to coerce the tenants into buying under the Ashbourne act, dictating terms of purchase and threatening to evict unless the tenant consented. Yet the Government demanded urgency for a bill giving such men power to force tenants to pay unreasonable rent or to purchase at an unreasonable price. Behind this bill lay another proposal, that the British taxpayer be security if the coercion of tenants failed to satisfy the landlords. It was Irish history over again—moral wrongs pressing upon suffering people without legal remedy; then illegal acts to secure something like moral rights; then coercion, driving just discontent under the surface and exciting fiercer discontent. [Cheers.] The wisest policy was remedial legislation which would destroy the roots of discontent. In 1881, when the coercion bill was passed, the number of evictions rose enormously. The number of outrages increased from 170 in February, 1881, to 479 in January, 1882, and to 531 in March. [Hear, hear.] He doubted whether the excessive penal laws of the eighteenth century did more injury to Ireland than did the agrarian laws of the present century. [Hear, hear.] To ask urgency for placing the law upon the side of the landlord was to shut the door of hope upon the tenants. His deliberate conviction was that there had never been a more wanton, gratuitous, and unjustifiable resort to the ever-failing, ever-poisonous remedy of coercion. [Cheers.]

Mr. Balfour accused Mr. Morley of bestowing adverse criticisms and invectives upon a measure that was as yet unknown. Mr. Gladstone in 1881 told the House to consider not only the amount of crime, but its character and what it was aimed at. The bill had been forced upon the Government because the present current of crime was aimed at the subversion of the laws on the basis of order. Referring to the land legislation of the late Government Mr. Balfour characterized it as a humiliating failure. The conversion of a section of the Liberals to home rule was a confession of that failure. The Land bill about to be introduced would make the working of the act of 1881 far smoother and give equitable relief to tenants. [Hear, hear.] He would not pretend that the measure would solve the land question. The only solution of that was a great measure dealing with land purchase, which the Government was ready to introduce when the opposition was prepared to receive it. [Cheers.] In the meantime what chance was there of the restoration of the sanctity of contracts or respect for the law in Ireland unless the Government was able to enforce the law? The leaders of the Opposition, though now converted into friends of the National League, knew that it was a combination aiming at illegal ends through terrorism. What hope was there for any scheme of purchase if, at the bidding of the league, the solemn compact entered into under the legislation of 1881 was to be deliberately broken? If Parliament suffered that compact to be set at naught the more important and serious compact of the settlement of the land difficulty might be broken also. Every man who wished to stop short of separation would be perfectly mad if he followed the policy of Mr. Morley. Let the Government have the power to vindicate the existing law and then respect for future legislation would be insured. [Cheers.]

Though neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Balfour gave any explicit statement of the Government's Irish measures today, an analysis of their speeches discloses the fact that a definit policy has been decided upon and fully elaborated, covering all the legislation for Ireland that the Government will ever consent to propose. The program will be opened with the Coercion bill conjointly with the Tenants' Relief bill to be introduced in the House of Lords next week. The relief proposals will consist of giving tenants power to stay evictions by declaring their inability to pay full rent and wiping out the claim by surrendering to the Bankruptcy Court. A grand measure for land purchase will follow. This measure is now known to be based upon Mr. Chamberlain's land-bank scheme. If the Government should be defeated at any point in the development of its policy it will not resign, but appeal to the country. The confident tone of the Ministerialists confirms the generally accepted report that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington assisted in building the scheme and approve the final structure. The Parnellites are eager to fight at every stage, but they find the Gladstonians reluctant to support them. Instead of contesting the urgency motion to the last extremity, the Gladstonian whips, without consulting the Parnellites, tonight arranged with the Government whips to divide on the Morley amendment Thursday, thus opening the road to the passage of the Coercion bill before the Easter recess. The Parnellites are disposed to disregard the whips, and are arranging to continue the struggle independently.

The House was in session all last night, adjourning at 1:25 this afternoon. It passed the Civil-Service bill.

THE STOREY WILL CASE.

THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES IT AGAINST THE WIDOW.

The Circuit and Appellate Courts Overruled—The Will of 1881 Which Gave Her Control of "The Times" Cannot Be Probated—It Will Now Be Necessary to Offer for Probate the Less Favorable Will of 1879 and Decide if the Testator Was Sane When That Was Made.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 23.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following opinion by Justice Shope in the case of Anson L. Storey vs. Eureka C. Storey was filed:

Sec. 14 of the chapter on wills provides that "appeals may be taken from the orders of the County Court, allowing or disallowing any will to probate, to the Circuit Court of the same county by any person interested in such will in the same time and manner as appeals may be taken from Justices of the Peace, except that the appeal bond and security may be approved by the Clerk of the County Court, and the trials of such appeals shall be de novo." And when an appeal is perfected from the order and judgment of a County Court refusing probate of a will to the Circuit Court Sec. 18 of the chapter on wills provides that "it shall be lawful for the party seeking probate of such will to support the same on hearing in such Circuit Court by any evidence competent to establish a will in chancery."

Both Mary E. Farrand and Eureka C. Storey were persons interested in the alleged will of Wilbur F. Storey. They were both named in the will, and provision was therein made whereby they were to share in the testator's estate, as they both had the statutory right either jointly or severally to pray and perfect an appeal from the order of the Probate Court of Nov. 16, 1885, denying probate of this will to the Circuit Court of Cook County, and we are satisfied that both in respect of the time and manner of taking such appeals there was a substantial compliance with the statute. It must, however, be said of this case that while the legal effect of the giving of the separate appeal bonds in conformity with the orders of the Probate Court allowing Mrs. Farrand and Mrs. Storey their several appeals was to take from the Probate Court that jurisdiction of it primarily possessed and to stay the execution of its judgment, and, for the time being, to hold in abeyance the question of the probate of this offered will, a change was wrought in the legal character of the proceedings thereafter to be taken and in the relation of the parties. While the matter of the probate of this offered will remained in the Probate Court it was in form a proceeding in the nature of a proceeding in rem. The law made it the imperative duty of any person having in his possession this writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Wilbur F. Storey, to straightway exhibit it before the Probate Court. The record discloses that when this writing had been completed by the signing of the attesting witnesses the testator delivered it, together with an ante-nuptial contract, between the testator and Eureka C. Pearson (now Eureka C. Storey) to one of those witnesses, Austin L. Patterson, for safekeeping, and, so far as we have been able to learn, this offered will remained in the possession of Patterson until Mr. Storey's death. If this is so, it was under the law Patterson's duty to have presented this paper to the Probate Court.

No inconsiderable part of the argument of counsel for appellees in this court is taken up in pressing upon us the controlling significance of the fact that this instrument was offered or "propounded" in the Probate Court by Mrs. Storey, and yet, as we have seen, neither the power and jurisdiction of the Probate Court nor the course of proceeding in the court was in the slightest degree affected by that fact. The same power and jurisdiction of the Probate Court in the premises would have been invoked and the same course of proceeding would have ensued if Mr. Patterson, a person having no interest in the will, had obeyed the plain behests of the law and himself presented the writing for probate. While the matter of the probate of this offered will remained in the Probate Court it did not take on, nor could it, the form and semblance of a legal contest between hostile parties. If, then, neither the power and jurisdiction of the Probate Court, nor the form and course of proceeding in that court, nor the form and character of the judgment that may be rendered by the court in such case, can be affected by the person who offers the paper of the person we may offer an alleged will for probate, as we have seen is the case, we are clearly of the opinion that Mrs. Storey, by reason of the fact that she offered this will for probate, as consequence thereof neither enlarged her own rights nor restricted the rights of any other person interested in the will, nor did she thereby become any more a party to the proceeding in the Probate Court than any and every other person interested in the will. She and all the other persons interested in the will were parties to the proceeding in the sense that she and they alike would be bound by the orders and judgment of the Probate Court in the premises until the same should be reversed on appeal, but in no other sense. But while this is true, when Mrs. Farrand and Mrs. Storey perfected their separate appeals from the order of the Probate Court refusing probate of this offered will they took on a new character. They made themselves parties appellant in the Circuit Court, and occupied a position upon the record of hostility for the time being to all other persons interested in the estate. When Mrs. Storey voluntarily dismissed her appeal out of the Circuit Court she ceased to occupy the position of proponent by virtue of appeal and it became necessary for her, if she desired to be heard in that court in support of the will, to array herself along with Mrs. Farrand and under the latter's appeal. One error commited by the Circuit Court was in allowing Mrs. Storey, after she had dismissed her own appeal, to assume over the objection of Mrs. Farrand entire control of the latter's appeal. Had Mrs. Storey retained her appeal in the Circuit Court she might rightfully have claimed an equal voice in the conduct of the case and trial with her co-appellant. It would be manifestly so unjust and so at variance with the recognized course of procedure in this State to take from an appellant through whose affirmative action and upon whose sole pecuniary responsibility an appeal had been perfected, all control of such appeal to the Appellate Court and give it to one who had voluntarily dismissed herself as an appellant in the same matter, that we cannot give our sanction to the practice. Mrs. Storey's right to appear as co-proponent and offer evidence to sustain the will is not questioned. It was entirely competent for her or any other person interested in the estate to call and introduce such witnesses as she might desire and to be heard by her counsel as such co-proponent while the cause was pending in the Circuit Court. Thus far we were prepared to depart from a line of decision in this State the reasonableness and propriety of which have not till this present case been seriously questioned, but long acquiesced in by both bar and courts, we shall be compelled to hold, that a plaintiff in error and an appellant on appeal may at any time before judgment dismiss his writ of error or his appeal, and may do so over the objection of his adversary. And this we must do notwithstanding the line of decisions to which our attention has been called, where, in the probate of a will, a contrary doctrine has been announced.

But we cannot conclude this branch of the case without reference to some of the arguments pressed upon our consideration by counsel for appellees. It is by them intended with great earnestness that Mrs. Farrand ought not to be permitted to withdraw her appeal from the Circuit Court after Mrs. Storey had appeared and produced evidence establishing the validity of the will and thereby favor decide the probate of this will and the intention of the testator. To this it must be answered, if such would be the legal consequences it does not lie in the mou

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Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1887.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the eleventh of May, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year; also to act upon the question of approving the action of the Directors in regard to sliding in the construction of and leasing and purchasing the following railroads and their branches—to wit: The Galesburg & Rio, the Nebraska & Colorado, the Omaha & North Platte, the Grand Island & Wyoming Central, the Republican Valley & Wyoming, the Oxford & Kansas, the Chicago, Nebraska & Kansas, the Republican Valley, Kansas & Southwestern, the Beaver Valley, and the Eastern Colorado, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES,
Chairman of the Board.

TO GRAIN-MEN.

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BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 22.	March 15.
New York	$ 87,938,012	$109,173,572
Boston	15,185,420	14,867,534
Chicago	10,189,000	8,107,000
Philadelphia	10,337,498	10,306,460
St. Louis	2,925,648	2,797,431
Baltimore	1,823,920	1,789,468

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c discount; Boston, 10@20c premium; St. Louis, 90c discount.

The local money market was firm yesterday, with a good demand by city borrowers for accommodation, and no change in rates of discount. The range is still quoted at 6@8 per cent, the inside being for call loans and short time to regular customers. There were no new features except a stronger feeling in New York exchange. It sold between banks at 60c discount on the $1,000, with not much offering. Considerable quantities of currency have been brought from the East within the last fortnight, and there is less exchange making just now, which makes the surplus of funds there less than the recent average. Also, the time of year is approaching when exchange is generally stronger than recent quotations.

Sterling exchange was firmer, posted rates being advanced ½, to 485@488, but scarcely anything was doing, the suspension of wire service beyond Buffalo making our communication with the East very slow.

The sales of stocks on the Open Board were estimated at 4,400 shares. The official clearings of the day were 3,020 St. Paul, 560 Lake Shore, 470 Reading, and 680 miscellaneous. Total, 4,730 shares.

Consumers' Gas Company bonds were active, sales being made of $5,000 at 95, and it was stated that there is a steady demand at that figure. Other local securities were quiet, with little inquiry, but none pressing on the market. Sales were reported at Boston and New York, American National Bank stock at 130, with 400 shares Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company quoted at 24, and 25 shares Packers' & Provision-Dealers' Insurance Company at 110.

The trouble with the railroads already alluded to made Chicago operators do practically nothing in Wall street, and in the absence of their well-known bearishness the "room traders" put up prices on several lines, the alleged reasons for which were not very apparent.

About four of our National banks have signed the papers asking that this city be made a point of central reserve, and it is considered probable that most if not all of them will do so, though some say by no means certain, that the change would inure to their benefit. Some have even intimated it as possible that the result would be to increase the funds on deposit in this city to such an extent that the banks here could no longer allow interest on them, but it is thought not probable the evil would be found to work its own cure. There is certainly a growing tendency on the part of banks in other cities of the West to keep their funds here, as they can be drawn on much more readily than when placed in New York and with less apprehension of being hampered by chilling responses in times of stringency. The objection is made that the different banks would find it absolutely necessary to keep, say, $2,500,000 in New York to operate, and that this sum would be practically locked up in addition to the legal reserve. But to this it is replied by others that such a condition would inure to their benefit in the direction of that power which always accompanies increased confidence on the part of others.

London was reported to be doing nothing in stocks in New York, but the impression seems to prevail that all that is necessary to bring good buying orders from that quarter is that the American public should exhibit a little confidence in their own properties. Money is plentiful in England, and the prospect that the peace of Europe will be preserved through this year is thought to favor a large investment in paying stocks here. The English people are said to be disposed to look favorably on the Inter-State Commerce bill, as similar legislation at home has resulted to the benefit of business with no detriment to the carrying properties.

The *Wall Street News* says that the Cotton-Seed Oil Company will list its stock and make full public statements of its affairs; also that people on the inside seem willing to buy the stock at current prices, believing it will rise to 70c or 75c before the year is out. The paper does not make it clear whether this statement refers to the old company or to the new, but it is presumably the latter. It is alleged that the opposition will be no more than enough to stimulate the older company to its best exertions now that Mr. Armour has withdrawn from the field. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "The organization of a new company in Vicksburg, Miss., for the purpose of cleaning cotton-seed by a mechanical process from lint and putting it into perfect condition for export to Europe or manufacture into oil and cake in the Southern States by a new and improved process, which will insure enormous profits as compared with the method now in use, is reported. The new company will interest planters directly in the concern by sharing its profits with them and at the same time pay the highest market price for seed."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The transactions at the Stock Exchange today were, as far as the usually active list is concerned, utterly devoid of feature. Some few of the specialties, however, showed considerable life, and advances were recorded. There was no news worthy of note to have any effect upon values and there was a scarcity even of rumors. The demand for an exchange to pay for stocks induced an advance of 5@c, and, while money was easy, the price at one time was bid up to 8 per cent. Its only effect being, however, to restrict trading. There was considerable activity in Lackawanna, Erie, Reading, and St. Paul. Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg was bid up sharply by the Joslin party on very light transactions. Pullman, Palace Car was remarkably strong, the advance being accompanied by rumors of an increase in the dividend, and Fort Worth & Denver continued its advance and became one of the most active. Other advances were made in Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western common, 26c being bid for dividend action during this year, and in Tennessee Coal, though the latter was not held. The close was dull but firm, generally a small fraction above the opening. Closing prices show irregular changes. Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg is up 6 per cent, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 3, Fort Worth & Denver 2½, Pullman 2¾, Railroad bonds were dull. Sales today aggregated $892,000. Fort Worth & Denver firsts contributed. Government bonds were dull and steady to firm. State bonds were dull and firm for the issues dealt in.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	High.	Low.	Closing—Mar 22	Mar 21
Am. Cot.-Sd. T.	51¾	50¾	50¾	51¾
Can. Pacific	61¾	61¾	61¾	62
Can. Southern	56	55	56	
Con. Gas	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Col. Coal & Iron	29	30¾	30¾	30¾
Cameron Coal	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Den. & Rio G.	28	28	28	27¾
Do pfd	63	62¾	62¾	62¾
Del. & Hud.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
D., L. & W.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Do pfd	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
E. T. & Ga. (new) 1st pfd.	76¾	76¾	76¾	
Do 2d pfd	34	33¾	34	34
Hocking Val.	31¾	30¾	31	30¾
Illinois Central	133	131	131	132
Jersey Central	70	70¾	70¾	70¾
K. & T. Texas	34¾	31¾	31¾	31
Lake Shore	95	94¾	95	95
Louis. & Nash	64¾	63¾	64¾	64¾
Manhattan Con.	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
M., L. S. & W.	87	84	86	83
Do pfd	107¾	106¾	107¾	106¾
Michigan Cen.	89¾	89¾	89¾	
Mor. & Essex	137	137	137	
Minn. & St. L.	18	18	18	
Missouri Pacific	107	106¾	107	107
Mobile & Ohio	16	16	16	
N. Y., S. & W. pfd.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
N. Y. & N. E.	68	67¾	68	67¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. pref.	29¾	29	29¾	28¾
N. Y. Central	112	111¾	112	111¾
Ohio & W.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Nor. & W. pfd.	49	48¾	48¾	49
Nor. Pac. pfd.	58¾	58	58¾	58¾
Northwestern	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Nash. & Chat.	84	84	84	83¾
O. Trans. Co.	31¾	30¾	31¾	31¾
Ogn. Imp. Co.	39	39	39	
Ohio & Miss.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Pacific Mail	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
P., C. & St. L.	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾
Peoria, D. & E.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Reading	36	37¼	37¼	37¼
Rock Island	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
R. & P. T.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30
Rich. & Ally	6	6	6	
R. & T. pref.	72¾	72¾	72¾	
St. P., M. & M.	113¾	113¾	113¾	
St. Paul	92¾	92¼	92¼	92¾
St. Paul & D.	61	60	60	60
Do pref.	109	108	108	
St. Paul & Om.	50	49¾	49¾	49¾
Do pref.	110¾	110	110¾	110
St. P. & S. M.	117¾	117¾	117¾	
Tenn. Coal	47	45¾	46	44¾
Texas Pacific	29	28¼	28¾	28¾
Union Pacific	58	57¾	57¾	57¾
Wabash	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pref.	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¾
Western Union	76¾	75¾	76	76

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142½
American	109
United States	62

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 3s	100¼
U. S. 4s, coup	126¾
U. S. 4½s, coup	109¼
Pacific 6s of '95	126½
Louisiana stamped 4s	92
Missouri 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, settlements	106½
Tenn. 5s, settlements	102¾
Tenn. 3s, settlements	78
Central Pacific 1sts	119
Den. & R. G. 1sts	120
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	76¾
Erie 2ds	102¾

NEW YORK, March 22.—Money on call easy at 4@8 per cent; last loan, 5; closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange dull and firm at 484¾ for 60days and 488¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 134,453 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 15,000; Erie, 12,300; Louisville & Nashville, 6,300; Northwestern, 3,700; Reading, 12,000; St. Paul, 10,955; Texas Pacific, 6,000.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 22.—4 p. m.—Consols, 101 15-16 for money and 102 1-16 for the account; United States bonds—4s, 130¾; do. 4½s, 111¾; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 43¾; do seconds, 19¾; Canadian Pacific, 62¾; Erie, 34¾; do seconds, 102¾; Illinois Central, 132¾; Mexican ordinary, 64; St. Paul common, 92¾; New York Central, 114½; Reading, 19¾. Bar silver quoted nominal at 44 11-16d per ounce.

PARIS, March 22.—Three per cent rentes 81f 22½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Mining shares were dull; with the following prices: Alice, $1.50; Amador, $1.30; Bodie, $2.40; Caledonia B. H., $1.25; Deadwood, $1.90; Eureka Consolidated, $5.00; El Cristo, $8.100; Home Stake, $14.00; Iron Silver, $2.75; Iron Hill, $1.50; Mono, $2.35; Middle Bar, $1.30; Quicksilver, $1.30; Plymouth, $17.37½; Security, $6.00; Standard, $1.00; Sutro Tunnel, $1.20; Silver King, $2.50; Stanislaus, $3.35.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—Closing prices: Alloues Mining Co. (new), $1.87½; Calumet & Hecla, $213.00; Catalpa, 37½c; Franklin, $11.00; Huron, $1.50; Osceola, $22.00; Quincy, $94.00; Tamarack, $80.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 23c; Belcher, 30c; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Bullion Consolidated, $9.37½; Challar, $6.87½; Consolidated Pacific, 35c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $19.25; Crown Point, $4.50; Gould & Curry, $1.75; Hale & Norcross, $5.00; Mexican, $6.25; Mount Diablo, $4.25; Navajo, 90c; Ophir, $10.00; Potosi, $7.87½; Savage, $6.37½; Sierra Nevada, $4.50; Union Consolidated, $3.75; Utah, $1.50; Yellow Jacket, $5.50.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, but the feeling was one of firmness, and prices averaged slightly higher. Telegraphic communication with the East was interrupted by a severe sleet storm, and cables were delayed until nearly the time for adjournment of the morning session. In the absence of the usual information regarding the English markets very little property was offered, and trading was largely confined to the operations of local dealers. The shipping business was less active.

Provisions were only moderately active, but stronger under a falling demand from the street. Hogs were firm at an advance of 5@10c. with a good inquiry from both shippers and packers, and there was a liberal increase in the receipts. Pork was firmly held, and settlements were reported at $21.00 for May or June. No new business in pork is reported, and all transactions were in settlement of old trades. Lard was more active and stronger. There was a rather sharp local demand, due in part to rumors that the packing parties held the key to the situation here. There was, however, nothing in the trading that savored of speculation, the buying being apparently in good faith, and based on what the holders believe to be the merits of the article. May opened 5c higher, at $7.45, advanced to $7.50, and closed at $7.47½ bid; with March at 10c discount, and June at 7½c premium, and July at 12½c premium. Ribs were in good demand and ruled higher. Local trading were the principal buyers, and some extensive transactions were reported. They opened 20c higher, at $6.07½ for May, sold up to $6.35, with Cream the principal buyer at the advance, and fell back to $6.07½ at the close. March sold at 12½c discount, June at 5c premium, and July at 12½c premium. Cash sales were reported of 60 lcs and 100 hfbbls at $6.10@6.20 for short clear; 60 lcs and 100 hfbbls at $6.10@6.20 for clear sides; 60 lcs and 100 hfbbls at $6.10@6.20 for extra short; 60 lcs and 100 hfbbls at $6.10@6.20 for ribs;

ARCHIE WILSON'S VICTORY

THE MAYOR AND CHIEF OF POLICE ENJOINED AT HIS REQUEST.

He Says He Will Suffer Great Pecuniary Loss, if Not Financial Ruin, in Case the Notorious "Alcazar" is Not Allowed to Run, He Having Paid His License to April 30—General Court Items—The Record.

Archibald Wilson, keeper of the Alcazar Saloon, Nos. 228 and 230 South State street, filed a bill in the Circuit Court Monday to enjoin Mayor Harrison and Superintendent of Police Ebersold from interfering with him in the management of his business as a restaurant and saloon keeper at the above premises. The bill states that the 5th of last December Wilson filed a petition for a saloonkeepers' license signed by property-owners in the neighborhood of his place representing property worth over $2,000,000, and that a license was accordingly issued to him to carry on his business from Dec. 1, 1886, to April 30, 1887; that since that time he has run his saloon in an orderly and respectable manner, complying with all suggestions and requests on the part of the police authorities. But, notwithstanding this, he must close up his place, and has since refused, upon request, to allow him to conduct his business until the expiration of the license or return any part of the license money. Wilson states that the rent of the premises occupied by his saloon is $600 a month; that his daily expenses are $38, and that he has $5,000 worth of fixtures and furniture, which, if the saloon is closed, cannot be sold for one-half their value. He claims that if the saloon is kept closed until April 30 he will be financially ruined and will sustain a loss of over $4,000. The Mayor and Superintendent Ebersold have threatened to arrest him if he keeps his saloon open. The bill prays that they be enjoined from doing this or in any way interfering with him in the management of his business. A temporary injunction was issued in accordance with the prayer of the bill.

Items.

M. W. Ryan, ex-County Clerk, sued C. L. Nichol, a banker, to recover a balance of $6,000 deposited in the bank.

Judge Shepard has gone down to Pontiac to examine into the workings of the Reform School there, and see if it is a fit place to send young criminals.

George M. Bogue commenced a suit to recover $50,000 of the city for alleged damage to his property caused by the building of the Halsted street viaduct.

Orrin S. Ellithorn and Ole O. Storle, each began a suit for $5,000, and John A. Stone one for $10,000 against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to recover damages for alleged illegal expulsion from a train last Saturday. They claim they were asked to pay more than the regular fare, and on refusal were put off the train. They are machinists employed at the Deering Reaper Works.

Fifty suits were begun yesterday by various property-owners on Rebecca street against the city to recover damages for the erection of the Centre avenue viaduct. The matter had previously been submitted to arbitration, and yesterday the city consented to judgments being entered in all the cases. The amount of the judgments averages about $500 in each case, or $20,000 in them all.

Julia S. Wilmarth, wife of Thomas W. Wilmarth, the well-known gasfitter, was found insane yesterday in the County Court. She was committed to the asylum at Batavia. The cause of her insanity was grief for the death of a child. She had been confined at an Eastern asylum, but her husband had her brought to her home in hopes that her malady would be helped by the presence of her other children. His expectations in this were disappointed, and she grew worse instead of better.

Judge Gresham is engaged in hearing the partition suit of H. S. Potter against James Couch and the trustees of the Couch estate to divide the valuable property consisting of the Tremont House, the Commercial Hotel, and the store on State street formerly occupied by C. H. Slack. Complainant owns a quarter interest, Caroline E. Couch another quarter, Elizabeth G. Couch a third quarter, and the trustees of Caroline E. Johnson the remaining fourth. He bought under a foreclosure sale to the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

109,883—Thomas Kelly vs. Frederick C. Lobb. William Bapporo, J. H. Zitz, and George Schwahn, Case, $100. King & Packard, attys.

109,884—C. A. March et al. vs. J. S. Salkey. Asst., $50. Holzheimer, Kliel & Rosenthal, attys.

109,885—Anna Senske vs. Charles Fenner. Case, $400. N. A. Rautmann, atty.

109,886—J. G. Jones vs. William B. White. Case, $5,000. Saunders & Grant, attys.

109,887—Mary E. Smith vs. Loyal H. Smith. Bill for divorce for adultery. L. W. Hoag, solr.

109,888—Samuel Polkey vs. Daniel Sherman, Villa B. Sherman, and W. W. Alley. Creditor's bill, $202. T. H. Hoge, solr.

109,889—J. P. Ellacott vs. H. H. Richmond. Asst., $1,000. Merriam & Whipple, attys.

109,890—Mary H. Linde vs. John Yinke, Mary Vinke, J. H. Van Vilsingen, and L. G. Bass. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $800 on Lot 8, Blk. 2, of the sub. of that part of Lot 1 of Assessor's div. of W. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, 37, 14, lying west of the Thornton road. H. L. Burnham, solr.

109,891—Mary Winsmith et al. vs. Edward R. Richards, assignee of William Goldie, and the City of Chicago. Bill to confirm title. T. B. Brougham and Thomas Bates, solrs.

109,892—George M. Bogue vs. City of Chicago. Abst., $50,000. Jenkins & Harkness, attys.

109,893—Same vs. Same. Suppressed.

109,894—Ferdinand Reuter vs. City of Chicago. Case, $1,500, and judgment by stipulation, $1,072. Hynes, English & Dunne, attys.

109,895—Isaac Claflin vs. Same. Same for $640. Same attys.

109,896—Michael Koltom vs. Same. Same, $640. Same attys.

109,897—William Huth vs. Same. Same for $810. Same attys.

109,898—Patrick Dolan vs. Same. Same, $735. Same attys.

109,899—William Hudson vs. Same. Same for $728. Same attys.

109,900—Mary Collins vs. Same. Same for $560. Same attys.

109,901—William Murphy vs. Same. Same for $891. Same attys.

109,902—John Haley vs. Same. Same for $540. Same attys.

109,903—John Zelino vs. Same. Same for $617. Same attys.

109,904—John Marting vs. Same. Same for $680. Same attys.

109,905—John Reidy vs. Same. Same for $650. Same attys.

109,906—Ellen Mahoney vs. Same. Same for $1,020. Same attys.

109,907—James Casey vs. Same. Same for $480. Same attys.

109,908—J. McDonald vs. Same. Same for $672. Same attys.

109,909—James Durkin vs. Same. Same for $960. Same attys.

109,910—John Wagner vs. Same. Same for $483. Same attys.

109,911—Caroline H. Wilken et al. vs. Same. Same for $616. Same attys.

109,912—James Ray vs. Same. Same for $484. Same attys.

109,913—William Roach vs. Same. Same for $667. Same attys.

109,914—Mary Walsh vs. Same. Same for $210. Same attys.

109,915—Daniel Sheehan vs. Same. Same for $556. Same attys.

109,916—Mary McCarthy et al. vs. Same. Same for $625. Same attys.

109,917—John H. Westerfield vs. Same. Same for $470. Same attys.

109,918—Thomas Gambon vs. Same. Same for $617. Same attys.

109,919—Mary Orth vs. Same. Same for $650. Same attys.

109,920—Anton Buechert et al. vs. Same. Same for $774. Same attys.

109,921—Ellen Carroll vs. Same. Same for $360. Same attys.

109,922—Maria Franzen vs. Same. Same for $765. Same attys.

109,923—Mary Goodman vs. Same. Same for $442. Same attys.

109,924—John McMahon vs. Same. Same for $425. Same attys.

109,925—John O'Keefe vs. Same. Same for $330. Same attys.

109,926—Daniel O'Brien vs. Same. Same for $330. Same attys.

109,927—Edward Dalton vs. Same. Same for $330. Same attys.

109,928—Catherine S. Armington vs. Same. Same for $300. Same attys.

109,929—James Waters vs. Same. Same for $322. Same attys.

109,930—William Tierney vs. Same. Same for $300. Same attys.

109,931—Charles Birkinshaw vs. Same. Same for $300. Same attys.

109,932—Frank B. Tascott vs. James B. Tascott. Asst., $2,000. U. H. Willett, attys.

109,933—Alfred Sanderson vs. R. H. Taylor & Co. Asst., $600. Payne, Porter & Russell, attys.

109,934—F. H. Smith, use, etc., vs. David Bradley Mfg. Co. Garnishment. J. D. Weber, atty.

109,935—Edward C. Lowe vs. S. D. Ward, Robert Ried, and A. J. McBean. Asst., $5,000. Barker & Thornton, attys.

109,936—Orren S. Ellithorp vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. Case, $5,000. Newell & Camp, attys.

109,937—Ole O. Storle vs. Same. Same for $5,000. Same attys.

109,938—John A. Stone vs. Same. Same for $10,000. Same attys.

109,939—D. M. Osborn vs. J. G. B. Scobey. Asst., $350. Wilber, Eldridge & Smith, attys.

109,940—Elihu Griffin vs. Mary A. Spink. Attchmt., $200. Same attys.

109,941—H. F. Valiette vs. Jacob Lenz and Johanna Lenz. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,500, on Sub-Lots 1 and 2, Lot 4, Block 22, in Fake's sub. of Lot 3, Block 27, and Lots 6 and 8, Block 24, C. T. sub. of Block 19 in S. ½ of Sec. 20, T. 39, R. 14. F. J. Griffin, solr.

109,942—Leopold Nathan vs. Louis Haas. Asst., $1,500. J. C. Scovel, atty.

109,943—W. L. Allen vs. J. L. Erwin Jr. Appeal.

109,944—Sigismund Guthman vs. August Mengat. Confession of judgment, $74. Holzheimer, Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

109,945—Eliza Wright vs. H. S. Dettrich, S. K. Martin, Caroline Russer, Charles Kean, and Horace Stevenson. Bill to correct mistake. J. J. Culver, solr.

109,946—S. Stout et al. vs. Marcus L. Isaacs. Asst., $2,000. Dexter, Herrick & Allen, attys.

109,947—Franziska Stelzich vs. Thomas and Anna Hruby, and Anna Neesa. Bill for injunction. Jones & Loth, solrs.

109,948—Nettie Powers vs. John Powers. Bill for divorce for cruelty. C. F. Goodnow, solr.

Suppressed—109,949—Eliza Ries vs. John Ries. Bill for divorce for adultery. F. Q. Ball, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GAAY—8,106, Isaac N. Price et al. vs. James J. Parrott; judgment, $471.—7,883, John Wheeler et al. vs. Theodore Voss; judgment, $207.—109,884, Ferdinand Reuter vs. City of Chicago; judgment on finds. $1,072.—109,895, Isaac Claflin vs. Same; same, $640.—109,896, Michael Holton vs. Same; same, $640.—109,897, William Huth vs. Same; same, $810.—109,898, Patrick Daley vs. Same; same, $735.—109,899, William Hudson vs. Same; same, $728.—109,900, Mary Collins vs. Same; same, $560.—109,901, William Murphy vs. Same; same, $891.—109,902, John Haley vs. Same; same, $540.—109,903, John Zelino vs. Same; same, $617.—109,904, John Marting vs. Same; same, $680.—109,905, John Reidy vs. Same. Same, $650.—109,906, Ellen Moloney vs. Same. Same, $1,020.—109,907, James Casey vs. Same. Same, $480.—109,908, James McDonald vs. Same. Same, $672.—109,909, James Durkin vs. Same. Same, $960.—109,910, John Wagner vs. Same. Same, $483.—109,911, Caroline H. Wilkens vs. Same. Same, $616.—109,912, James Ray vs. Same. Same, $484.—109,913, William Roach vs. Same. Same, $667.—109,914, Mary Walsh vs. Same. Same, $210.—109,915, Daniel Sheehan vs. Same. Same, $556.—109,916, Mary McCarthy et al. vs. Same. Same, $625.—109,917, John H. Westerfield vs. Same. Same, $470.—109,918, Thomas Gambon vs. Same. Same, $617.—109,919, Mary Orth vs. Same. Same, $650.—109,920, Anton Buechert et al. vs. Same. Same, $774.—109,921, Ellen Carroll vs. Same. Same, $360.—109,922, Maria Franzen vs. Same. Same, $765.—109,923, Mary Goodman vs. Same. Same, $442.—109,924, John McMahon vs. Same. Same, $425.—109,925, John O'Keefe vs. Same. Same for $330.—109,926, Daniel O'Brien vs. Same. Same for $330.—109,927, Edward Dalton vs. Same. Same for $330.—109,928, Catherine S. Armington vs. Same. Same, $300.—109,929, James Waters vs. Same. Same; judgment, $322.—109,930, William Tierney vs. Same. Same, $300.—109,931, Charles Birkenshaw vs. Same. Same, $300.—2,500, William Bertrow vs. Same. Same, $612.—2,566, Henry Denhart vs. Same. Same, $1,187.—2,843, Longergan vs. Same. Same, $368.—2,155, Orr & Lockett vs. Arthur R. Clark. Judgment, $238.

JUDGE ALTGELD—1,948, Samuel Gunzburg vs. Benedetti Jacobson. Verdict, $14,215.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,899, Silverman vs. Dougherty. Decree—2,400, Silverman vs. Sparks. Decree.

JUDGE GARNETT—2,930, Chalfield vs. Volk. Decree. 2,932, Rehmsnop vs. Rieb. Decree.

JUDGE JAMIESON—2,926, John F. Ryan vs. Kittie Ryan. Decree, divorce, desertion.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

60,101—Julius Cook vs. Ole Clausen. Appeal.

60,102—Albert Sowles, admr., etc., vs. Edward A. Sowles. Attachment, $400. C. M. Hardy, attys.

60,103—In re petition of Cook County to reduce number of employes of county officers. E. R. Bliss, atty.

60,104—Wm. P. Rend & Co. vs. Mrs. C. Meredith and Robert Meredith. Appeal.

60,105—Jane Phillips vs. Frank Slavick. Appeal.

60,106—Amos L. Snell vs. Walter Hill. Appeal.

60,107—Jeremiah Sheehan vs. William F. Blum. Case, $5,000. W. H. Condon, attys.

60,108—Amelia Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest. Bill for divorce for desertion. W. H. Buttner, solr.

60,109—Owen Traynor vs. Henry L. Hill. Appeal.

60,110—Julius Selke vs. Caroline Ott et al. Bill to recover dower in lot 16, August Belmont's addition to Chicago. Baird & Burchard, solrs.

60,111—Thomas E. Kimball vs. Peter N. Brown. Confession of judgment, forc. e. and d. Baird & Burchard, attys.

60,112—Michael W. Ryan vs. Conrad L. Niehoff. Asst., $6,000. Goudy & Green, attys.

60,113—C. L. Nichol vs. William W. Kendall. Appeal.

60,114—Northwestern Safe & Trust Co. vs. John B. Tanyon. Appeal.

Suppressed Friday, March 11—60,073—S. C. Griggs vs. John Buckbee. Bill to dissolve partnership. C. B. Tolman, solr.

Suppressed yesterday—60,102—Archibald Wilson vs. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor, etc., and Frederick Ebersold, Supt. of Police. Bill for injunction.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE COLLINS—5,352—Herbert A. Streeter vs. Cook County; judgment, $400.

County Court—New Suits.

7,000—Petition of Phillip W. and Sophia Weltenbach to adopt Ethel Anderson.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Potter vs. Couch, on hearing.

JUDGE BLODGETT—113, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 127, 130, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 142, 143, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 192, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1,000, 1,001, 1,002, 1,003, 1,004, 1,005, 1,006, 1,007, 1,008, 1,009, 1,010, 1,011, 1,012, 1,013, 1,014, 1,015, 1,016, 1,017, 1,018, 1,019, 1,020, 1,021, 1,022, 1,023, 1,024, 1,025, 1,026, 1,027, 1,028, 1,029, 1,030, 1,031, 1,032, 1,033, 1,034, 1,035, 1,036, 1,037, 1,038, 1,039,

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

John S. Carpenter of the Board of Trade is slowly recovering from a serious illness, which it was at one time feared would terminate fatally.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 31°; 9 a. m., 33°; 10 a. m., 35°; 11 a. m., 35°; 12 m., 34°; 1 p. m., 33°; 3 p. m., 32°; 6 p. m., 30°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.53; 6 p. m., 29.55.

Michael Hofnosky, the man who shot his mistress and then shot himself, is said to be doing nicely at the County Hospital. He was in a comatose condition for three days and then suddenly recovered consciousness, got up, and called for food. His victim is also on the road to recovery.

The Inland Press Association, including dailies and weeklies throughout Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, met at the Tremont House yesterday. About thirty representatives were present. The aim of this association is to combine for their interests in the way of obtaining type, plate-matter, advertising, and other requisits of the business.

John Bemis, 24 years of age, living at Thirteenth and Laflin streets, and employed by Knisely & Son, roofers, fell through the skylight of Nos. 71 and 73 East Randolph street yesterday morning to the lower floor, a distance of fifty feet. He was taken unconscious to the County Hospital, where it was discovered that he was injured fatally. He is a single man.

Funds are being solicited for a charitable institution known as Dari St. Mary's on West Jackson street. The names of the Board of Managers and the officers do not appear in the subscription books, and diligent search failed to reveal the hospital or home. It is possible that the wrong address may have been given and that such a place exists with a benevolent dispensation. The design, as reported, was to furnish a retreat for indigent artists.

Inspector Merki of the Health Department began before Justice Hammer yesterday suits against the Revere House for failing to remove garbage: against the Municipal Electric Lighting Company, in the rear of No. 83 Dearborn street, for smoke nuisance; and against Peter Nilson, a carpet-beating contractor at the corner of Rush and Pearson streets, for being generally obnoxious. J. V. and C. B. Farwell, together with all the residents of Tower place, signed the petition which led to this last suit.

Alfred Colesby, a man of about 43 years, and living at No. 3105 Cottage Grove avenue, met with a serious and perhaps fatal accident Monday night at the Illinois Central depot. He had boarded a train to bid adieu to several of his friends and lingered too long. When he ran to the platform the train was going rather fast. He jumped and rolled twenty feet, fracturing all the ribs on the left side. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital. He is a member of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 91, G. A. R.

Miss Sophia Havlick, 17 years of age, and employed by the Chicago Braiding Company at No. 295 Monroe street, was seriously injured yesterday morning at the corner of Madison and Market streets by being run over by a cab-driver named George Moyse. She had just stepped from a Blue Island avenue car when she was run down. The wheels passed over her chest, injuring her internally. She was removed to her home, No. 530 West Sixteenth street. The driver is charged with assault and held to answer March 31.

Real-Estate Prospects at Geneva Lake.

Real estate at Geneva Lake is apparently going up, and some of the residents are enthusiastic enough to think the rise has only just begun. It seems to have been started by Mr. John E. Burton, who is reputed to have made about a million dollars in Gogebic mining, and to have determined upon investing a large part of it near his home. He has already bought up nearly a quarter of the land in the village proper, and is pulling down the old hotel, which it is intended to replace by a fine block. The furnishing of another direct rail connection with Chicago is assigned as justifying increased confidence in the value of property in that vicinity.

The Strike at the Columbia Cigar Factory.

The strike of the sixty cigarmakers in the shop of the Columbia Cigar Company still continues. The men have all joined the union and the latter will most likely support them in the strike. Mr. Vallens, the proprietor of the factory, has declared that he will have nothing to do with the union and will listen to no propositions from the union until he has his shop running as of old. He says that but for the ungrateful manner in which he has been treated by the union and the men he would be running a union shop at present. One of his employés who refused to strike was assaulted Monday night and yesterday while the strikers were holding a meeting at No. 54 West Lake street. J. F. Hartmann, Samuel Wallace, Isaac Goetz, Alfred Isaacs, Freda Miller, and Edward Huse were arrested charged with intimidation. Justice Lyon held them over to the 16th inst. in bonds of $300 each.

The Emeline Baths Will Get Free Water.

The vexed problem of the Emeline baths was solved yesterday in favor of the institution. The baths, which were founded by a Mr. Ruggles of Manistee at No. 63 West Madison street, made claims when they were opened last summer to be a public charity, and a petition for free water was filed. The Law Department ruled adversely, and upon this report the Council declined the petition. A few weeks ago Mr. Ruggles convinced the Mayor of the purely benevolent purposes of the baths, and his Honor ordered the Superintendent of the Water Office to suspend the collection of water rates at the place. Mr. Ruggles then prepared another petition, to which he appended the affidavits of himself, Prof. Swing, and others supporting the pretensions of the institution. Corporation-Counsel Haynes yesterday returned his opinion that the baths were, as claimed, a public charity. The petition was then forwarded through the Commissioner of Public Works to Superintendent Hand, with instructions to rebate all taxes and suspend their further collection from the establishment.

She Is Just as Old as the Emperor William.

A pleasant gathering of friends and neighbors assembled last evening at the residence of E. P. Hotchkiss, No. 4317 St. Lawrence avenue, to assist that gentleman in celebrating the 90th birthday of his mother, Mrs. Mary H. Hotchkiss. Ninety years ago yesterday, the date also of the birth of Emperor William, Mrs. Hotchkiss was born, and last evening she stood surrounded by her family and friends enjoying excellent health and spirits. She was born in Weathersfield, Conn., March 22, 1797, and is the widow of the Rev. Harry Hotchkiss. Mrs. Hotchkiss' maiden name was Boardman. Although the aged lady is a little deaf she enjoys her mental and physical faculties to a remarkable extent. For all her friends last evening she had a pleasant smile and a hearty greeting. The gathering was one of many congratulations, and not a few presents were bestowed upon the guest of the evening.

Evanston.

Decent people are indignant over a scurrilous dodger which was circulated on the streets and was in everybody's hands yesterday. It was an unwarranted attack upon Mr. James Ayars, President of the Village Trustees. Mr. Ayars had been favorably mentioned for reelection, and this attack upon him bore the earmarks of a Prohibition attempt to defeat him. He is a well-known Chicago insurance-man and stands high in this community, and the circular has raised so much indignation that his friends will now insist on his being a candidate for reelection. Mr. Charles J. Gilbert, a popular village father, who is also mentioned for reelection, is incensed at the use of his name in the circular.

Tory Sir John Opposed to Reciprocity.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 21.—Sir John Macdonald, speaking last evening, said that no measure would be introduced by the Government at the coming session of Parliament looking toward reciprocal treaty relations with the United States. He did not feel that Canada should humble itself in the least to beg of the Americans or any other people reciprocity. He was satisfied that such a measure as that proposed by Congressman Butterworth would be a grand thing for the manufacturers of the States, but it would ruin Canadian manufacturers. [Would it not be a grand thing for the farmers, lumbermen, and fishermen of Canada?] If any measure of trade were entered into between the United States and Canada so long as he was at the head of affairs it must be such a measure as would give to Canada the same benefits as those conferred. There would be no temporary settlement of the fishery difficulty; what was done must be final for a term of years at least. Canada had been asked by Great Britain if a commission would be satisfactory, and she had said most certainly. Beyond that she could say nothing.

Fatal Bite of a Dog.

CINCINNATI, O., March 22.—Henry Kohl, a tanner, was bitten last Saturday by a spitz dog, which attacked him as he was passing its kennel on his way to his work. After dressing the wound he went to work, but soon was compelled to go home. He has since become delirious and has a high fever. His physician last night said the poison from the dog's fangs had got into the blood and the case was liable to prove fatal.

The Sale of the McCormick Block.

CHICAGO, March 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In this morning's issue I notice an article in which you give me credit for having been the purchaser of the McCormick Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and make other statements which it is but due to the public should be corrected. In the first place, I am not the purchaser, but simply acted as the agent of my father, Leander J. McCormick, in its purchase. While the building is not well arranged, it is the intention of my father to place it in the hands of a competent architect, and he intends to make it equal to any office building in the neighborhood. You intimate that the building is to be paid for by the transfer of stock of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. This is incorrect. Mr. Leander J. McCormick is a large owner of the stock of that company, has not disposed of any of his stock, nor does he intend to. The price paid for the property was $250,000.
R. HALL MCCORMICK.

The wonderful effects of "*Rhode's Kumyss*" as the best food tonic and cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, etc., and which is indorsed by physicians, are known everywhere, and to obtain the genuine order from Rhode's Pharmacy, No. 504 North Clark street.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, Grand Central Gallery McVicker's Theatre Building.

Buck & Rayner's Dentrifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

Furniture of every description, at lowest prices, at Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Henry Ehleva, Selma Mueller	35—24
Wilhelm Fischer, Elisa Dolan, Waukegan	28—28
Daniel H. Fraser, Meridan, Kas., Alice Hammer, Wooster, O.	55—35
Wm. Yeager, Emma Cook	22—19
Frederick Knesch, Ida M. Cress	33—22
Thomas Buist, Nellie Murphy	25—22
Henry W. Ketchum, Kathy L. Mack	31—21
Wilhelm Menke, Wilhelmine Gensen	30—25
Olof M. Johnson, B. Olava Sten	31—25
Pierre Schmit, Mary Piatka	36—27
Wesley Barley, Clara B Hood	24—18
Lars Olsen, Ivarn A. Arentsen	30—21
Henry Jacobs, Rosa Bryant	41—18
Stephen R. Coleman, Marguerite L. Harris	35—26
Joseph W. Wilder, Mary H. Bockee	24—20
Edward Raddatz, Minnie Haince	22—18
Alexander Burgman, Lena Greenebaum	29—23
Nelson LaClair, Lillian R. Adams	25—22
Thos. P. Hansen, Bottella M. Zetlitz	45—40
Joe Nast, Frieda Telkow	29—19
Jno. F. Ryan, Bertha Bendahn	31—26
Geo. Mayer, Annie M. Dippen	33—35
Wm. J. Schroeder, Emma Stensel	24—25
Moritz Schnurdreber, Annie Manke	25—22
Ignatz Moell, Katherine Lohmeier	24—23
Heinrich Lehot, Johanna Paumann	32—36

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BELL—March 22, Walter S. Bell, aged 6 years and 14 days. Only child of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bell. Funeral notice hereafter.

BOWKER—At 42 Rush-st., March 21, John W. Bowker, aged 38.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

CHANDLER—Tuesday morning, March 22, at the residence of her niece, Miss Emily A. Kellogg, Miss Julia Chandler, in her 74th year.
Funeral Wednesday at 1 p. m. at the family residence, 351 South Lincoln-st.
☞ Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CORCORAN—Mary, wife of Thomas Corcoran, at residence, 494 Twenty-sixth-st., March 22, 1887, aged 42 years.
Funeral Thursday, 24th, at 10 o'clock, to All Saints' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

CUPPAGE—At Maplewood, March 21, Anna, beloved wife of R. E. Cuppage, aged 28 years.
Funeral from late residence Thursday, March 24, to St. Sylvester's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.
☞ Rochester (N. Y.) and Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

EVANT—At 805 North Ashland-av., March 22, 1887, Petruella, third daughter of Major and Mrs. Evans Salvation Army, aged 5 months and 1 day.
Funeral Thursday at 11 o'clock by carriages to Rosehill.

FARRAR—March 22, of gastric-fever, Fanny, only child of William G. and Ella Steele Farrar, aged 2 months and 8 days.
Funeral services at 10 a. m. Thursday, March 24, from their residence, No. 6606 Perry-av., Englewood. Burial private.

FLANIGAN—At his residence, 326 West Taylor-st., Francis Flanigan, aged 55 years.
Funeral Thursday, March 24, at 10 o'clock sharp, by carriages to Jesuit Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence to Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot and cars to Calvary. May his soul rest in peace.
☞ Philadelphia and Bedford (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GARDNER—March 21, at 5148 La Salle-st., James Gardner of Kingston, Ont., aged 52 years and 9 months.
Funeral from late residence Wednesday, March 23, to Oakwoods Cemetery.
☞ Kingston (Ont.) papers please copy.

HEYWOOD—March 21, at his residence, 6736 Sherman-st., Normal Park, Reuben Heywood, aged 72 years.
☞ Baltimore and Boston papers please copy.

MEAD—Lillie Evans, wife of Maurice A. Mead and daughter of C. S. Evans of Cincinnati, O., at the family residence, 3740 Ellis-av., March 22, 1887.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

MCGARRY—March 21, at 1713 Dearborn-st., Sophia, beloved wife of Andrew McGarry, aged 39 years 4 months and 5 days.
Funeral today from late residence, by carriages to Graceland.

REDINGTON—In Bradford, Vt., March 21, E. C. Redington, father of Maj. E. D. Redington of this city.

SANDERS—At 33 North Centre-av., March 22, Viana Laviana, only daughter of Melissa and Henry Sanders, aged 11 months and 14 days.
Funeral Thursday, March 24, at 12 noon, by carriages to Oakwoods.
☞ Lafayette (Ind.) and Chebanse (Ill.) papers please copy.

SULLIVAN—At County Hospital, of consumption, Tuesday, March 22, James Sullivan, aged 23 years and 7 months.
Funeral from Jesuit Church Thursday morning at 10:30. Friends and relatives invited.

STEIN—March 22, at his residence, 54 Pearce-st., James W. Stein, aged 9 years.
Funeral notice hereafter.

WHITE—March 22, 1887, Henry K. White, at his residence, 58 Thirty-first-st., aged 35.
Notice of funeral later.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL REPUBLICANS, AND ESPECIALLY THOSE residing in the west end of the Sixth Ward, are invited to attend a meeting in Zieh's Hall, southeast corner Twentieth-st. and Hoyne-av., this evening, to ratify the Republican city and West Town tickets.

MR. SANKEY, THE SINGING EVANGELIST, will return to the East next week. He will assist the Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer every evening this week at the Immanuel Baptist Church, corner of Twenty-fourth-st. and Michigan-av.

THE COMMITTEE HAVING IN CHARGE THE arrangements for the National Congress of Churches, which meets in this city one week from today to consider the subject of secret societies in relation to Christianity and civil liberty, reports that there is at the present time every indication of a large and enthusiastic convention. The committee, though not in sympathy with secret orders, has from the first given assurances that the congress would be conducted on the most catholic principles for the full and free interchange of views upon the subject. Months ago several prominent exponents of the lodge system were personally invited to participate, but up to the present no formal acceptance has been given. The committee desires to renew the invitation and to reassure the public that representative men or any whose standing entitles them to be heard shall be awarded all the privileges and immunities of the convention regardless of the views they may entertain upon the question being considered.

THE REV. CHAS. GOSS, PASTOR OF CHICAGO Avenue Church, will address the Father Burke at the temperance meeting in Farwell Hall at 3 o'clock today.

THE AMATEUR MUSICAL CLUB WILL GIVE an artists' recital on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Apollo Hall. The artists will be Mme. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler and Mr. Whitney Mockridge. An unusually fine programme has been prepared.

THE WEEKLY PRAYER-MEETING OF THE Central C. T. U. will be held Thursday from 10 to 11 in Room 100, 161 La Salle-st. The topic: "Peace." Led by Mrs. L. A. Prindle. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE 70TH BIRTHDAY of "Aunt Lizzie" Aiken takes place on the evening of March 24 at the Second Baptist Church.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
(SOLD ONLY IN CANS)
DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS
MOST PERFECT MADE
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Ever attempted in Chicago, the entire Surplus Stock of a leading New York Manufacturer, comprising over 500 dozen Garments, at the following BARGAIN PRICES:

At 29c.

DRAWERS, Muslin, Tucked Cambric Ruffle, 10 tucks.
Embroidered Ruffle, with Cluster Tucks.
CHEMISE, extra muslin, Pompadour Shape, Ruffle on neck and sleeves.
GOWNS, good muslin, cambric ruffle on neck, sleeves, and centre piece.
CORSET COVERS, cambric, embroidered insertings between tucks.

At 39c.

DRAWERS, muslin, 2½ inch fine emb'd ruffle, 3 clusters of tucks.
CHEMISE, muslin, 3 emb'd insertings between tucks, neck and sleeves match.
GOWNS, fine muslin, tucked entire front, ruffles neck and sleeves.
SKIRTS, tucked cambric ruffle, with clusters tucks above, full size.
MANY OF THE CHOICEST STYLES WILL BE ADDED TODAY.

At 49c.

DRAWERS, extra muslin, 3-inch emb'd ruffle, with 11 tucks above.
CHEMISE, muslin, Pompadour yoke, 3 fine emb'd insertings between tucks, ruffle on neck and sleeves.
GOWNS, muslin, Mother Hubbard or Sacque, yoke of 20 tucks, ruffles neck and sleeves.
CORSET COVERS, cambric, yoke of solid embroidery of tucks and insertings.

At 69c.

DRAWERS, muslin, 4-inch emb'd ruffle with 15 tucks, 5 styles.
CHEMISE, sacque, solid yoke of finest embroidery, worth $1.00.
GOWNS, muslin, Hubbard, 4 emb'd insertings between tuck, ruffle on neck and sleeves.
SKIRTS, fine muslin, elaborately tucked cambric ruffle and 10 tucks in body.

At 79c.

DRAWERS, muslin, fine 4-inch Hamburg or Nainsook ruffle, with 17 tucks above.
GOWNS, muslin, yoke of 40 wide and narrow tucks, plaited back, embroidered ruffles, neck and sleeves.
SKIRTS, muslin, 8-inch fine embroidered flounce, with cluster tucks.

At 95c.

CHEMISE, Pompadour, of 7 fine embroidered insertings.
DRAWERS, finest Hamburg and Nainsook ruffles, with 20 tucks.
SKIRTS, 10-inch embroidered flounce, elaborately tucked.
GOWNS, finest muslin, yoke of embroidered insertings, wide and narrow tucks, plaited back.
CORSET COVERS, Cambric, low neck, elaborate yoke of Medicis Lace and Nainsook insertings.

DR. SCHILLING'S CORSETS.

Health Preserving, 67c. Nursing, 72c. Abdominal, $1.12. Sateen, 90c. Young Ladies', 55c.

Ladies' Wrappers, best prints, nice patterns, perfect shape and fitting, 75c.

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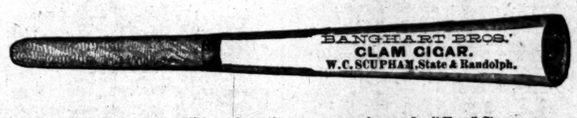

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The stock of GAS FIXTURES, Globes, Desks, Tables, etc., etc., formerly belonging to the BRAYER, WIGHT & WETMORE CO., will be closed out at auction at 215 State-st., second floor, Monday, March 28, at 10 a. m. These goods for sale at private sale at auction prices until then. Call and inspect them.
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Comprising in part:
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We purchased the above goods before the recent great advance of 25 per cent (caused by the increasing scarcity of these Oriental Fabrics), and shall offer the entire invoice at the old prices—allowing a rare opportunity to secure an India Shawl at a very low price.

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We Announce
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All-Wool TAILOR-MADE DRESSES
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We beg to announce the arrival of Butterick's Patterns for April.

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PEOPLE'S PAGE.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

Guarding His Master's Property Three Days and Nights.

A remarkable case of animal sagacity has for the last few days been perplexing the people living in the neighborhood of Calvary and Bellefontaine cemeteries. Sunday morning last a young man walking along the Bellefontaine road noticed a sack and an old coat lying on the road, almost opposit the entrance to Calvary. On going closer, he saw a large dog lying between the sack—which was partially filled with oats—and the coat. As he approached, the animal sprang up suddenly and snapped at him viciously. He retreated to a respectful distance, and waited until other passers-by stopped to look at the canine. Another, with more courage than the young man who was frightened away, stole up to the sack, and as he was about to lift it the leg of his pantaloons was torn by the dog's teeth, and nothing but a pair of heavy boots prevented the animal from fastening his fangs into the calf of his leg. He suddenly left the scene, when the dog returned to his position quietly chewing the cloth he had nipped from the man who tried to pick up the sack. All day Sunday the canine remained in the middle of the road, carefully guarding the sack and coat, starting up with a dangerous look in his eyes whenever any person tried to approach. In the evening some of the people in the neighborhood threw him some meat, which he swallowed as fast as given him. All attempts to make friends with him proved unavailing, and he continued to remain master of the situation. Everybody who noticed the animal said that he would leave before the next morning, but the vigilant watcher had more staying qualities than were supposed. When Mounted Officer Hickman passed along, he dismounted and walked within a few feet of the dog, who wagged its tail and kept both eyes riveted upon the newcomer. He concluded that the dog respected his calling and tried to reach for the coat. The canine's looks were deceptive, however, as the officer learned when he heard a ripping noise and saw a good-sized rent in the leg of his pants. He fed the dog and rode away, leaving the shaggy brute lord of the road and in undisputed possession of a space of five feet surrounding him. Monday night and yesterday morning found the dog "still on deck," as the neighbors put it, with a tired look in his eye, but with sufficient vitality to keep the curious crowd out of his reach. About noon yesterday a farmer drove down the road on a rickety wagon, and when near the gate of the cemetery the animal jumped suddenly to his feet and wagged his tail and in other ways gave evidence that he was feeling good. The farmer stopped, and, getting off the wagon, picked up the coat and sack, to the intense delight of the dog, who jumped around the wagon in a gleeful manner, expressing his satisfaction with loud and frequent barks. The farmer explained that as he was going home Saturday evening he dozed off into a sleep, with the dog sitting at his side on the seat. The wagon gave a lurch when near the cemetery gate, when both the sack and coat fell from the seat. The dog immediately jumped off to protect the property, and his master was at a loss to account for the disappearance of the coat, sack, and dog. He heard of a dog acting strangely on the road and concluded that it was his missing canine and at once started for the scene. There he found all of his missing property.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Real Helpmeets of Great Men.

Mrs. Gladstone's 75th birthday was lately celebrated at Hawarden, all the members of her family, with the exception of her two sons now in India, going home to congratulate her on the event. I think sometimes that if the inner history of the successes of some great politicians could be unfolded the world would, perhaps, be astonished to see the influence which the wives of some illustrious men have had with them. Lord Beaconsfield's married life was a notable example, for amidst all the weaknesses and disappointments, the cares and troubles of an active political life, he found in his wife's presence that solace and comfort which inspired him for future efforts. Mrs. Gladstone occupies much the same position with her husband. If all be true that I have heard I think the lines I quote must, prophetically, have applied to her:

She who ne'er answers till her husband cools,
And, though she rules him, never shows she rules.
Charms by submitting, by submitting sways,
And has her humor most when she obeys.
—*English Paper.*

Loveliness in London.

If we get a good crop of mésalliances during the coming matrimonial season society will know whom it has to thank for it. Sir Crichton Browne lately told the National Health Society that they "could see more true loveliness in a morning's walk, engaged in cleaning down the doorsteps, than in fashionable drawing-rooms." As if this were not enough, Oscar Wilde has been informing the Philistines at Bournemouth that "the factory girl, with her shawl over her head and clogs on her feet, was far more beautiful than many ladies he had seen in Piccadilly, with high-heeled shoes and absurd bonnets." With science and art—not to mention Lady Harberton—thus leagued against her, what chance has a marriageable maiden who has not the courage to be unconventional?—*London Truth.*

Dreaming to Some Purpose.

Mr. Fred J. Clarke, a draughtsman at the Union Pacific shops, dreamed one night not long ago that he had deposited a small sum in a bank at Charleston, Mass., many years ago, and that it had never been drawn out. The impression of the dream was retained in his mind until morning, and as he could remember that he had at one time a small sum on deposit in the bank, Mr. Clarke wrote to a friend in Boston, asking him to investigate the matter. It was found that the dream had been true, and the money, left at interest for twenty-four years, had increased to about $800. The necessary preliminaries were gone through with, and Mr. Clarke has just received the amount named above, which stood to his credit there all that time.—*Omaha Republican.*

Christianity in China.

The Rev. Jonathan Crossett, who for seventeen years has been a missionary in China, says that one section of China is still untouched by the missionaries—the Mongols living to the north and west. The Mongols go down to Lassa in Thibet as to a Mecca, and evidence can be found among them of the teachings of the early Christians. They are the most tenacious as to their religion of any people whom he had ever met. Their deity is called Borhan, or "light," and their belief—Lamaism—is founded upon tenets held by all Christians. They observe one day in every seven, and although they worship idols they have ten commandments similar to the Biblical commandments, and their system of morals is very high.

How They Enjoy Shelley.

A Boston newspaper tells how thoroughly the young women of the Hub enjoy the Shelley readings, and appreciate the poetry. "Go thou to Rome," began the reader. "Don't I wish I could," was the remark of a member. "I think those lines are delightful, don't you?" "He goes right to the heart." After a long silence in the corner, while the melodious voice of the reader seemed to bring a forgetfulness of all earthly things to the club: "Say," whispered a young lady, "isn't he lovely?" "Who, the reader?" "No." "Shelley?" "Why, no; that young man with the primrose necktie. I'm just longing to know him. He's a daisy."

Changing a Quarter.

We imagine that very few people think that a quarter of a dollar can be changed 215 different ways. The pieces used in making the changes are the 20-cent piece, 10-cent piece, five-cent piece, three-cent piece, two-cent piece, and one-cent piece. To be able to make all the changes would require one 20-cent piece, two 10-cent pieces, five five-cent pieces, eight three-cent pieces, twelve two-cent pieces, and twenty-five one-cent pieces, making in all fifty-three pieces of money, representing $1.38.—*Philadelphia Agents' Herald.*

The Hunters Hunted.

A party of three hunters who were out after deer in Tehama County, California, a short time ago, found while following a trail that they were in turn being followed by a gang of six or seven mountain lions. They quickly beat a retreat, but the lions followed till they had nearly reached home, sometimes coming within a rod or two of the party, but retreating at a shot.

THE CHILIAN NAVY.

Some New and Interesting Facts Concerning Its Status.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* The astounding progress which Chili is making toward securing for herself a navy which shall compare favorably with the naval armaments of the world has long been watched with curious eyes by the people of this country, and the conviction has been growing stronger that the Chilian navy will at no distant day rank well with the powerful fleets of the Old World. That Chili can use her vessels when she possesses them is acknowledged, for the public memory still retains recollection of the terrible fight sustained by the wooden vessels Esmeralda and Covadonga against the ironclads Huascar and Independence, belonging to the Peruvians.

With the view of learning something concerning the Chilian navy a *Chronicle* reporter boarded the Pilcomayo, now lying in this harbor, yesterday and was met by Lieut. John Williams, whose grandfather, an Englishman, served in the Chilian war of independence, and whose father holds a high command in the navy, having served with gallantry throughout the late war with Peru.

"You ask me something about our navy. No one would be a true Chilian if he were averse to speaking about it. We have at present but a small fleet, and, though I myself say it, whatever there is of it is good. We are resolved to have the best fleet in South America, and I see no reason why we should not have it."

"Is not the Chilian navy, then, the most powerful in South America?"

"No, sir; we do not take that credit to ourselves. Brazil has a very powerful navy. It is larger, and she, having more money, has been quietly securing a very powerful fleet, which would astonish people who have not been following her policy. She has an extraordinarily powerful fleet, and it is our ambition to have one fully as powerful if not stronger."

"What do Chilians think of the American navy?"

Despite the Lieutenant's extreme politeness a faint smile overspread his handsome features.

"We admire the United States naval officers and the spirit which pervades the service, but your ships are old-fashioned.

"Now, we are not a wealthy nation, but I will furnish you a list. First of these is the steel cruiser Esmeralda, built by Sir William Armstrong at Newcastle-on-Tyne. This cruiser is the first of its class and has served as a model for the new vessels to be built for the American navy. Excluding a few details in construction the Japanese corvet Naniwa Kan, which resembles the cruiser Charleston, to be built at the Union Iron Works, was constructed upon the lines of the Esmeralda. She has a speed of eighteen knots, two turret cannon of twenty-five tons each, carrying projectiles of 450 pounds, capable of piercing twenty inches of iron. Besides these big guns she carries six four-ton breech-loading guns as broadsides and an assortment of Hotchkiss, Gardner, and Gatling rapid-firing magazine guns. Her engines are 6,000-horse power. All her guns and machinery work by hydraulic power. Then comes the ironclad Blanco Encalada, named after a redoubtable Admiral in our service, with a speed of fifteen knots and a battery of six cannon of four tons each. This vessel is now in England being fitted out with the Whitehead torpedo, and it is the intention of the naval authorities to send every one of our fleet to England for this purpose. The third of our vessels is the ironclad Almirante Cochrane, named after another of our naval heroes. She has a speed of twelve knots, and has six cannon of 300 pounds. Then comes the monitor Huascar, taken from the Peruvians, twelve knots, two turret cannon and quick-shooting cannon. Then the corvet Chachaluco, built in England, eleven knots, three cannon of 115 pounds, two seventy-pounders; all of these guns are on deck. Next is the Gen. O'Higgins, which was taken from the Spanish in the War of Independence; eleven knots, three cannon of 115 pounds, and two seventy-pounders, all on deck. The corvet Altao, ten knots, one cannon of seventy pounds and two of forty pounds, all on deck. She is used as a cadet training-ship. Then the Magellanes, eleven knots, four forty-pounders; used in the hydrographic service. Then there is the cruiser Anganos, fifteen knots, one turret cannon of 180 pounds. Then our vessel, the Pilcomayo, ten knots, one cannon of seventy and four smaller ones; we used her as a boys' training-ship. Then we finish the list with the transports Amazonas, Tolten, Toro, Lautau, Valdivia, and Chili, fifteen torpedo boats and four receiving ships.

The finest building in Valparaiso is dedicated to the use of a naval school, and in Fiume, Italy, there are six officers yearly who are being trained in the torpedo service, and I will conclude by saying that so much does Chili think of her naval heroes that the finest monument in the republic is dedicated to the memory of Arturo Prat, who commanded the Esmeralda, which sank in her fight with the Huascar."

Queer Deeds of Trust.

Tuesday Deputy-Clerk Henry Hardy was requested to put on record a deed of trust in which a small farmer pledged his best suit of clothes to the merchant who was to provide him with some needed provisions. The farmer regretfully stated that he had been compelled by the city merchant to furnish security. He had an old suit and thought he could stay away from church until next fall, when he would get in his crop and pay his debts. He was permitted to keep the clothes but was not to wear them out, and was made to understand that they were liable to execution in case he failed to meet his agreement. Another deed of trust recorded was for three chickens. They were all the impecunious farmer had, and, as security of some kind was demanded, the chickens were put on paper. Numerous instances are on record where mules, cows, pigs, sewing machines, and even baby carriages have been pledged by small planters who applied for credit. Most of these are negroes, but quite a number of white men have obtained temporary relief from poverty by mortgaging property of the description given. Mule mortgages are by far the most common, however; next to mules, sewing machines are acceptable to the merchants, who, either through avarice or fear of being swindled, compel their debtors to give deeds of trusts on articles which in many cases are valueless.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

The Divided Skirt.

Lady Harberton is very persistent on her favorit subject of the divided skirt, and one might suppose from the eagerness with which this discussion is carried on in the papers that ladies were going to begin to pay some attention to reason and common sense in matters of costume. Of course nothing of the sort is likely. Some of them write plaintively to editors that they are entirely in the hands of their dressmaker, and every one can see how true this is. At the same time this is to be said in favor of Lady Harberton's reform, that if it is found to contribute to the ease and comfort of those who wear the dual dress it also escapes criticism and observation. I met Lady Harberton in the street the other day, and there was nothing to distinguish her appearance from that of any other lady of her size and figure.—*London Letter.*

Old Joel Bennett's Great Record.

Joel Bennett, from near Flowery Branch, was in Gainesville Wednesday of last week. Mr. Bennett is 76 years old, strong and hearty; never took a dose of medicine or wore an overcoat in his life; has not had his shirt buttoned at the throat for more than fifty years, and has been chewing tobacco for fifty-five years. Mr. Bennett was born in South Carolina, and moved to Hall County when he was 6 years of age. He is the father of six children, the youngest of whom is 45 years old.—*Savannah News.*

Women's Winnings at Cards.

The Rev. Andrew Longacre, in a sermon against card-playing preached at Mount Vernon Church last night, said: "I remember when I was a lad I was taken to visit an accomplished lady in her elegant home, and she boasted that during a trip across the ocean she had won, at cards, enough to pay her passage. Not long since a lady here in Baltimore boasted that she had won enough at cards to buy a party dress."—*Baltimore American.*

The First Meerschaum.

The first meerschaum pipe was carved in the early part of the Thirty-Years' War and Wallenstein is said to have bought it. Now the average number of pipes turned out in the centre of pipe manufacture in Germany is 540,000 real meerschaums, 500,000 imitation meerschaums, 500,000,000 wooden pipes of great variety, and many millions of clay bowls.

THE PRINCESS' LOVER.

A TIN BASIN THE LINK IN A FAMOUS ROMANCE.

The History of Frederic Von Der Trenk—His Love for the Sister of Frederick the Great, and His Imprisonment in Magdeburg—The Peerless Princess Faithful to the Last—Disfiguring Herself to Prevent a Marriage to a Detested Admirer.

Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette:* Mr. Franz Müller of Spring Hill, Allegheny, is in possession of a tin basin which is a kind of heirloom in Müller's family, as it was presented to his great-grandfather at the time he was a soldier in Magdeburg in 1744. The basin is a link in the life of Frederic von der Trenk, the famous Prussian officer, who for a long time was a prisoner in Magdeburg, and about whom is told the following story:

Frederic von der Trenk was born in Königsberg, Prussia, about 1725. As a school-boy he distinguished himself greatly on account of his easy comprehension and the rapidity with which he would grasp the most difficult problems that were invented to tax a schoolboy's brains. The consequence was that he was soon ripe for the university, which he entered when but 13 years old. It so chanced that he was noticed by Frederick the Great of Prussia, who came to Königsberg while Trenk was a student. The monarch then spoke to the youth very encouragingly, and when Trenk left college to follow his desire of entering the army the King immediately made him an ensign in the Garde du Corps, the crack regiment of the last century. However, the King would not have bestowed such a high honor upon the young man had not his outward appearance been greatly in his favor. The young ensign was at that time considered the finest-looking soldier in the army. He was tall, well proportioned, with a dignified carriage, and his looks were of such genial, beautiful character that he was called among his comrades the "Prussian Apollo." The partiality which the King at every opportunity showed towards the young man made it necessary for him to be frequently around the court, and on one of these occasions it was that the Princess Amalia was attracted by his beauty. The royal lady became interested in the ensign; she threw herself often in his way, and the consequence was at last a mutual attachment between the King's sister and her brother's ensign. All the difficulties which placed themselves in the lovers' way which might have prevented any tête-à-têtes were easily surmounted by the ardent Princess, who was too inventive in finding a thousand and one reasons for having her young lover around her. But there came a day when the King was told of the clandestine love affair, and his wrath knew no bounds.

Of course his sister he could not imprison, but he thought he might punish both equally severe by sending Trenk into a dungeon. A cause was soon found. He was arrested on a charge of high treason, and the young soldier who had engaged the favor of the King almost as friendship, who had been the lucky recipient of a Princess' love, was confined to a dungeon, and, as the King intended, for the balance of the prisoner's life.

Trenk was first sent to the Fortress Glatz, in Silesia. He made here several attempts to escape, until he at last succeeded. He flew to Vienna, where he met an uncle of his, who was a millionaire. From Vienna he went to Russia, where he was favorably received by the Empress Elizabeth, who had heard of his imprisonment, and also about his love affair with the peerless Amalia. She at this time was on not very friendly terms with Frederick of Prussia, she did everything she could to please Trenk. She made him a Colonel in one of her regiments, and Trenk would have eventually been able to forget the past had he not unfortunately been sent to Danzig, which at that time was just on the borders of Prussia and Russia. Trenk while in Danzig became very desirous to see his mother in Königsberg, as he had not seen her for so long, but on the way there he was suddenly kidnaped by Prussian spies and he was now immediately transported to Magdeburg, in Saxony, to be again in Frederick's power. He was here put in a dungeon with chains on his feet, hands, and round his body and neck to prevent another escape.

In the meantime the King, however, had also given vent to his anger by tyrannizing over his sister for her misalliance with one of his officers. But if the King was harsh, firm, and unforgiving, his sister was true to the vow she had made to Trenk, and she loved him the same as ever. The King at last went so far as to make an attempt at forcing her to marry the Crown Prince of Denmark.

The Princess, however, as soon as she heard of this, closeted herself one night in her chamber and moistened her eyes and throat with medicine that had been prescribed for her, with the warning that if it would ever come near her eyes or into her throat it would surround her optics with a red ring, make them constantly running, and it would totally destroy her voice. The stuff did its duty. When the King saw his sister the next morning she was the most horrid woman to look at and her voice sounded like the screeching of a raven. Of course the marriage was broken off, but the poor Princess was to the end of her life the most horrid-looking creature and an object of abject misery.

While Trenk was in Magdeburg he suffered the most brutal degradation from the commander at the prison, although he succeeded gradually in making himself free from his bond by the aid of the keepers, who were all friendly to him on account of the money he would give them. This money he obtained secretly from the Princess, who asked him to escape as quickly as possible. He was also during this time that Trenk occupied himself with making all sorts of pictures on the outside of the basin or tin cup that he would drink out of. As soon as he had finished one he would contrive to obtain another. Gradually he became quite an artist in engraving with the point of a nail on these basins, and the keepers, to whom he gave them when he had finished them, gave them away. When it became known who was the painter of these basins there was a great demand for them and everybody wanted to have one of Trenk's basins. Trenk staid in Magdeburg for ten full years, when the King at last gave him his liberty on the condition that he would leave the country and never return. Trenk left and went to Vienna. Soon after Frederick the Great died, and Trenk was allowed to return to Berlin. Here he had once more the pleasure to see his once lovely Amalia. The scene was very pathetic when they met after so many years. Amalia soon died after this, and Trenk again traveled. He went to France. At the time of the revolution he attempted to take a part in the fight himself for the cause of liberty, but he was looked upon with suspicion and thought to be a German spy, and as a German spy he was killed under the guillotine in 1793.

She Wills Him to Be a Widower.

Something of a novelty in the way of wills came up in Surrogate's court in Kingston yesterday. The will in question was made by a married woman. She devised the property to her husband during life in case he "remained unmarried." Men often execute wills making a devise of property to their wives subject to the condition that they shall remain unmarried, but women usually give their property without any attempt at hampering their husbands' affections in the future. The will shows something of a change in the orthodox phraseology of wills of wives in devising their estates, and tends to show that women are becoming more independent in their ideas and more fully aware of their rights regarding property.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.*

A Pennsylvania Patriarch.

Jacob Croninger Sr., of Milford Township, Pennsylvania, 91 years old, and still in vigorous health, has a goodly line of descendants. Of his children, sixteen are living and one is dead; of his grandchildren, eighty-six are living and twenty-two dead; of his great-grandchildren, sixty are living and five dead; and there have been born to him two great-great-grandchildren, but both are dead. Out of 193 descendants 163 are living. The patriarch lives on the farm where he was born and where he has always lived.

Dumas' Wonderful Composition.

Edmond About told in his speech at the unveiling of Alexandre Dumas' statue a story illustrative of the rapidity with which Dumas composed. He met the novelist one evening at Marseilles, and they went to the theatre to see a drama which Dumas had written in three days. "The drama," said About, "entitled 'Les Grades Forestiers,' was praised up to the skies, a gold wreath was offered the author on the stage, the theatre band came and serenaded him under the hotel windows, amid the plaudits of the public. He appeared on the balcony, thanked the musicians, and harangued the people. We next went to the best restaurant in town, where the theatre lessees had ordered supper. The festivity was kept up until 3 or 4 in the morning. We went home. I was fit to fall asleep standing. He, the giant, was as fresh and lively as a man just out of bed. He took me into his room, lit two fresh candles under a shade, and said to me, 'Go to sleep old man. I, who am only 55 years old, am going to write three feuilletons by tomorrow's—that is, today's—post. If I should have, by chance, a little time over, I will patch up a little scene for Montigny, the plot of which is running through my head.' I thought he was joking; but on awaking I found in the open room, where he was singing as he shaved, three large envelopes addressed to the *Patrie*, the *Journal pour Tous*, and I forget what other Paris newspaper. A roll of paper addressed to Montigny contained the little scene he had promised, which was simply a masterpiece—'L'Invitation à la Valse.'"

Phenomenal Precocity.

Not long ago the first prize at the Paris Conservatory of Music was won by a girl named Renie, who is 10 years old, and was so small that the pedals of the piano had to be raised in order that she might be able to reach them. Juliette Bone is the name of an 8-year-old artist who has won the first piano prize in a competition at Namur, Belgium. In several German cities Joseph Hoffmann of Warsaw has given a very successful series of concerts; he is 9 years old and has performed several strong compositions of his own in his concerts. Henry Varteau of Rheims, not yet 11 years old, has been making a brilliant concert tour along the Rhine. The Hagel sisters have given concerts in the German Cities of Bamberg, Erfurth, and Nordhausen. The youngest of these sisters, 6 years old, plays the violin; the second, 7 years old, is a performer of talent on the 'cello; and the oldest, 8 years old, plays the piano.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Spaniel Rescues Kitty.

A spaniel living on a farm in Flanders had for a companion a beautiful young cat, whom the ruthless farmer had doomed to extermination. Tying a stone round her neck, he threw her into the river. But the spaniel "precipitated himself resolutely" into the stream, and brought her back in triumph to the house. Will it be believed that the heart of the farmer remained hardened? Again he threw poor puss into the Meuse; but again, like another Leucothoe, the spaniel—though without "his harness on his back," that had been reserved for next market day"—plunged headlong in the tide." Not only so, but again he drew her safe to shore. And—mark the point of the story—it was to the further shore of the Meuse; he would not trust his friend to the mercies of the home side again.—*London Globe.*

All Hail the Future.

When Henry Ward Beecher was on his last lecture tour through the South he addressed a large audience at Macon, Ga. He reviewed his career as an Abolitionist, explained that his utterances and acts were based upon a sincere belief in the unrighteousness of slavery, and then declared that there was no longer a reason why all sections of the country should not act as a unit. He closed by abruptly exclaiming: "Farewell the past! All hail the future!" That exclamation is today the sentiment that actuates the South. While not forgotten, there is no desire to have the past live again. It is dead, and it is to the future that all eyes are hopefully turned.—*Savannah News.*

Protestantism in France.

Extract from a Letter from Frederick Douglass: The soil of France has not been favorable to Protestantism since St. Bartholomew; but I am assured that under the auspices of the McAll Mission alone there are now in Paris 500 places of Protestant worship, attended chiefly by the working people. Nor is this religious activity confined to this particular mission. There are here other Protestant influences. Bible-classes and Sunday-schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, with various devices for spreading religious ideas, flourish to such a degree here that there is no more propriety in denouncing Paris as a godless city than in thus stigmatizing London, Liverpool, or New York.

The Nail Trade.

The *Age of Steel* publishes a summary of the statistics collected by the American Iron & Steel Association in the nail trade. These statistics show that exclusive of railroad spikes and horseshoe nails our total production of cut nails and cut spikes in 1886 was 8,160,973 kegs of 100 pounds each, against 6,696,815 kegs in 1885, 7,581,379 kegs in 1884, and 7,702,747 kegs in 1883. The production of 1886 was the largest the country has ever obtained. The increase in 1886 over 1885 was partly due to the settlement of the nailers' strike June 25 and partly to the prosperous condition of the country during the whole of the year.

The Means to an End.

Prof. Zweibeer is a rather dissipated old man, who gives lessons on the flute for a living. Gilhooly, who feels a kindly interest in the man, took him aside and said to him: "Professor, if you were to quit drinking and keep sober, you would be engaged to give lessons in some of the first families in Austin, and make a great deal of money." "Dot ish all humbug," said the old man, indignantly. "I give lessons so I can get drunk, and now you vants me to keep sober so I can give lessons."—*Texas Siftings.*

Better Use Plain English.

It is not always safe to invade the field of foreign languages for expression unless the invader is skillful and experienced. One of Albany's good citizens, in conversation with a well-known merchant recently, inquired as to the status of a certain negotiation that the latter was carrying on, and was somewhat astonished, not to say amused, at receiving in reply: "O, I have done nothing with that matter. It continues to remain incog."—*Albany Journal.*

The Bad Boy.

A wicked boy who promised to give an engraving of Washington to aid in the decoration of a schoolroom in a Massachusetts town on the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, gravely handed his teacher on the day of the celebration an envelope with a two-cent stamp upon it. This was of no use to the schoolmarm, who had left a large space in the evergreen trimmings upon the wall to receive the promised picture.

He Was a Hard Worker.

A Concord gentleman relates the following interesting anecdote: "During the War of the Rebellion, while I was in charge of telegraphing in Boston, I went to Gov. Andrew's house about midnight one night with an important message. To my statement of my errand the Governor's good wife answered: 'You will always find the Governor at his office at the State House until 2 in the morning.' And we always did.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

As Far as Her Faith Went.

First lady—Ise gwine ter chutch to tank de Laud dey ain't no mo' erfquakes. Ain't yo gwine too, my sister?"

Second lady—No! no! my sister, I no gwine! Enty de bric' chutch!

First lady—De bric' chutch fo' tru', but don' yo' trust de Laud!

Second lady—I trus' de Laud, aw my sister, I trus' um, but I never foot wid um.—*Savannah News.*

Sworn on the Koran.

A Norwalk notary recently had occasion to use a Bible in administering an oath to a client, but he did not have a copy of the Scriptures in his office, and calls at the offices of several of his neighbors showed them to be equally destitute. Then he stepped into the Norwalk Library to procure the desired book, but neither he nor the librarian could find one. The notary's eye finally lighted upon a copy of the Koran, and the notary, concluding that this would answer, took away the book and swore his client upon it.—*Hartford Times.*

A Foretaste of the Future.

Indiana has had a shower of brimstone. It has had Democratic victories and a Democratic Governor and an epidemic of crime in State institutions and in its Legislature, and a bogus election of Senator, and now, with entire propriety, it has a first installment of the result. Wickedness in that quarter seems to have gone so far that it is unable to wait for the hereafter and is getting part of the needful brimstone now.—*New York Tribune.*

SIR JOHN KAYE.

Chats About Chinook Winds, Cattle, Emigrants, and Stocks.

New York *Herald:* Sir John Lister Kaye is stopping with friends in this city. Thursday he will sail by the steamship Germanic for England. A representative of the *Herald* called upon him and requested him to give him some information about his colonization scheme in the great Northwest, in which he hopes to interest the English Government.

"Certainly," said Sir John, "there is no secret about the matter—in fact, the greater publicity given to it the better. You see, the fact is people now and then find it necessary for their happiness and fortunes to pack up and move away from their old homes. In England there is always a class of enterprising farmers who are anxious to benefit their condition, and the question with them is, Where shall we go?

"Now, I have had considerable experience in farming in California, and in looking about for better lands was not only able to settle the question to my own personal satisfaction but for the English farmer as well. That seems a big thing to say, but I will show it to you. Just look at this," said Sir John, unfolding a long sectional map; "this red line is the Canadian Pacific Railroad; this black line divides Canada from the States; these twenty squares divided by the railroad contain 10,000 acres each. They extend over a distance of 400 miles at intervals of twenty miles. The one farthest east, you see, is located at Rush Lake, a distance of 500 miles west of Winnipeg, and the farthest west is almost at the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. Just over the line south of us is the State of Montana."

"It must be pretty cold, is it not?"

"That is just the singular part of it. The Provinces Alberta and Assiniboin are an oasis, indeed. Everybody knows that to the warm winds of the Pacific Ocean the fertility of the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is due. Now, through the Selkirk range of the Rockies the Pacific winds pass and are called the chinook winds. They pass over the plateau, melting the snow and making pasturage, while a few hundred miles due south the prairies are covered many feet deep with snow. This wind is to that part of Canada what the Gulf Stream is to the British Isles and Northern Europe. It is a recorded fact by the Hudson Bay people and Indians that the buffalo from the great prairies of the States went north in the winter and south in the spring, showing they went where there was open winter. While the loss of cattle in Montana from the severity of the winter has been enormous, the chinook winds have tempered the weather of Alberta, and Senator Cochrane of Alberta wires me: 'No losses; cattle doing well.' That speaks for itself."

"Are you carrying this project through single-handed?"

"O, no. This is a matter involving millions. There will be a syndicate of gentlemen calling itself the Alberta and Assiniboin Land, Stock & Coal Company. The Canadian Government and the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway are alive to the importance of my work and grant me immensely valuable concessions. For instance, such lands as the Dominion are selling for $5 per acre I get for $1.37 per acre. I am granted 50,000 acres of coal lands and free freights for 330 miles during a period of twelve years. But I suppose you don't care about this."

"What is it you propose to ask of the British Government?"

"I don't propose to ask anything. It is my intention to lay before it a colonization scheme. For some time past the idea of assisting the emigrant has been under actual consideration, but for want of a definite scheme has not come to an issue. My idea is one I have found feasible from actual experience at Balgonie, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where I have a property of 5,000 acres. I find it costs about $300 to start a homestead. Now, a man working for the company at $35 per month for a year, if he is found, will have $900. My idea is that the Government send to us 300 trusty, worthy farmers, paying their transportation, wages for one year, and 40 cents per day for board. I find them homes in our buildings, and while they are working for us they can acquire a knowledge of the surrounding lands. At the end of the year, if their conduct has been satisfactory, they can continue in the company's employment, and they can take up land in the neighborhood of the properties on which they are employed. In this way the hardships of an emigrant are relieved and he embarks in a happy farming life instead of many difficulties."

"What purpose can the land be put to?"

"To the raising of cereals, roots, grasses, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Is that enough?" said Sir John laughing. "It seems hardly possible to realize that it takes exactly as many days to go from London to Balgonie as it did in the early part of the century to go from the North of Ireland to London. It does, though; it takes ten days. It is fair for an Englishman to regard the land in that way. Equipping the two properties in the same way, the conditions prevailing in the Northwest make the Canadian farm immeasurably superior. It is unnecessary to call attention to a result where the returns per acre are the same and the value of the land so different. Besides this, men can go largely into cattle raising; for instance, I have a contract with an owner of 50,000 head of cattle in Montana to deliver to us the whole herd, accepting in payment for the same 35 per cent in cash and the balance in shares. I do not know anything I might say about cattle raising or offer a better proof of our country than this very contract, do you?"

"When do you expect to return?"

"In about six weeks or two months. Nasty day."

English Newspaper Statistics.

There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,135 newspapers, distributed as follows: England—London, 435; provinces, 1,246—1,681; Wales, 84; Scotland, 191; Ireland, 158; isles, 21. Of these there are 145 daily papers published in England, 5 in Wales, 20 in Scotland, 15 in Ireland, 1 in British isles. On reference to the first edition of this useful directory for 1846 we find the following interesting facts: That in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily—namely: 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1887 there are now established and circulated 2,135 papers, of which no fewer than 186 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last forty-one years. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number, 1,462, of which 360 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities.—*London Newspaper Directory.*

The Bird the Mexicans Fear.

Tombstone (Ari.) *Epitaph:* During the last week Col. Hafford added some ten birds to his collection of the feathered tribes of Arizona, among which is a very rare specimen of the hawk family called "devil-hawk" by the Mexicans. It is a bird of the handsomest plumage; at the same time it has a most ugly head and vicious talons, besides its beak is almost as sharp as a needle and nearly as strong as the largest hawk. This bird, but for its head, when on the wing would pass for a pigeon. When seeking his prey he plays pigeon and flies in among them unnoticed on account of his similarity and easily captures what he wants. He is the picture of grace, beauty, and speed. Happily for our feathered family, this kind are phenomenally rare—so rare that it is estimated that there are not more than a dozen of them in the Territory. The Mexicans are superstitious about him and regard his appearance as an evil omen.

They Don't Want to Vote.

The following is the text of a petition bearing a large number of signatures of intelligent and influential women presented to the Massachusetts Legislature against the passage of the Municipal Suffrage bill:

In behalf of the overwhelming majority of women in Massachusetts we appeal to you to vote against the bill granting municipal woman suffrage. In whatever you may do for the good of our sex we pledge you our hearty sympathy and approval. We appreciate what has been done by the Legislature already in this direction, and more remains to be done; but do not seek to draw us into politics. If we can exert any influence for the best welfare of the Commonwealth, we feel that it can be better done in the home than at the caucus or the polls. If we are intelligent enough to vote, surely we are intelligent enough to know whether or not we want to vote.

Miss Emerson Riding a Donkey.

Ellen Emerson, daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, is as independent in her movements as her father was in thought. She was out walking the other day, when it began to rain heavily. Along came a rustic horse dragging a swill-cart, with a conventional country boy on the rough plank that served for the driver's seat. Miss Emerson calmly stopped the cart and climbed up to a place on the cart beside the driver, and rode home as fast as the boy could make the animal go. The conventional part of Concord, and that is the greater part, looked out of misty windows in horror. But the proper people there have long since grown accustomed to a more peculiar sight than the daughter of the philosopher on a swill-cart. Miss Emerson has a donkey, the gift of a friend, upon which she lavishes considerable affection. She has horses and carriages, but whenever it suits her fancy she has the donkey saddled and brought to the door. There she mounts him and rides unreservedly about town. She is so tall and the donkey so short that she has to hold up her feet to prevent them from dragging on the ground. Visitors to Concord who have not been familiar with donkey-riding in Europe, where the habit is quite common, find the sight entertaining.—*New York Sun.*

HOW OMAHA WAS NAMED.

The Title Bestowed in Honor of a Crank Indian Doctor.

There are several legends as to how this city was given the name of "Omaha." By some of the old-timers it is claimed that the name was suggested by Jesse Lowe. "Omaha" was the name of a tribe of Indians in the immediate vicinity. The meaning of the name, it is claimed, is "above the water." The tradition is that two tribes of Indians had, a great many years ago, met on the Missouri River, and had engaged in a hostile encounter, in which all on one side were killed but one, who had been thrown into the river. Rising suddenly from what was thought to be a watery grave, he lifted his head above the surface, and pronounced the word "Omaha," which had never been heard before. Those who heard it adopted it as the name of their tribe. Another story is that the town was named after a white man who was an Indian doctor, and who took the name of Omaha from the tribe of Indians of that name. Mr. James C. Savery, who in early days was a prominent citizen of Iowa, and built the Savery House at Des Moines, tells an interesting story in connection with the naming of this city. Mr. Savery, who is now a resident of Montana, while on his way East recently, said to a member of the *Bee* staff: "Col. James Redfield of Albany was really the projector of Omaha. He and eleven others went into the Council Bluffs & Omaha Ferry Company, each putting in $400. Col. Redfield borrowed his $400 and got me to indorse for him. The company then plotted the town. When Redfield's note came due he couldn't pay it, and he then offered me his share of the town site, but I declined to accept it. There was a white crank, with long hair, who claimed to be an Indian doctor, and went by the name of Omaha. One night at the Pacific House, in Council Bluffs, while the town-site men were on a drunk, it was agreed to call the new town Omaha after this crank Indian doctor. That's how Omaha got her name. In due time Col. Redfield sold his interest at cost. He was a Colonel in the Union army of the War of the Rebellion and was killed on the field of battle."—*Omaha Bee.*

Beautiful and Not Vain.

Of the four thousand women who hold positions in the employ of the Government at Washington only one could be superlatively beautiful, and the honor of being that one belongs to a copyist in the Navy Department. It is said that she lives in the Capital with her family, that she is a niece of the United States Minister to England, and that she receives a salary of $900 per year. In person she is as tall and graceful as these beautiful women need to be, which very often is a matter on which judges can't agree, and in roundness of form we are told that she is the sculptor's ideal model. Although the entire Capital does not sneeze when she takes snuff, it is asserted that half the clerks in the department spend two-thirds of their time watching her graceful movements, and when she starts toward the elevator there is a general rush in that direction on the part of chiefs and subordinates too. She has light hair and dark eyes and her hand is as "white as the gleam of the beckoning snow." To crown such charms it is asserted that she is utterly unconscious of her own beauty and looks in perfect astonishment at men who intimate she is not commonplace. But is it possible that there are no mirrors where she lives!—*Washington Letter.*

Arguing the Sunday Question.

A broker who has a safe full of money approached an ex-President of an exchange at an up-town hotel last night, and said: "You would have been considerable money in pocket if you had taken half of that option with me."

"Yes," was the reply. "Grain has gone up several points, and the total on a hundred thousand bushels would have been comfortable. I thought it safe for a rise too."

"Then why didn't you go in?"

"It was

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD HOOP EARRING. THE FINDER will be rewarded by returning to Flat 707 Pullman Building.

LOST—SILK UMBRELLA: SILVER HANDLE; monogram on head; left in 12:10 Hyde Park train March 21. Liberal reward for return. E. HEATH, 178 Randolph-st.

LOST—SATURDAY, SMALL WHITE POODLE dog, in Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st; liberal reward and no questions asked for return to 2345 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON WEST MADISON-ST., LADY'S PORTEmonnaie with $30. Finder please return to owner, MRS. H. R. BLOOK, 1414 West Monroe-st., and get reward.

$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN TO THIS office of a black pocketbook, containing papers and railroad pass, No. 1,253, which is of no use to any one but the owner whose name is printed inside the book.

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BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR in office by young man of 24, thoroughly competent and of unquestionable character. H 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper with unquestionable references as to character and ability. Address D 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ACCOUNTANT OR office man by a thoroughly competent man well versed in English, French, and German, with long experience in responsible position. Best of references. Address D 33, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent coachman. City references. Address 155 Eighteenth-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as waitress or housemaid in a nice family. Best reference given. Call for two days at 437 East Erie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl as cook and laundress, with references. 2710 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in private family. Call or address for 2 days 117 Thirteenth-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one to cook and the other chambermaid and waitress. Best city reference. Call at 397½ East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SECond girl in private family, or take care of children; references. Call or address 1 upper bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK. City reference. Call at or address 1813 Dearborn-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLEAGED woman as nurse for a sick lady or care of young children, or as housekeeper. Can give good references. 1206 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman with children; she is able to give music lessons. Address D 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED nurse to travel with children or invalid. Address M 37, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SETTLED MIDDLEaged person as housekeeper or take care of invalid. Address H 32, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the west, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 20 Throop-st., near Madison (incorporated).

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German, ver Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent cooks, laundresses, and general housework, 5456 Cottage Grove-av. MRS. SOVKI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED saleslady for the last 12 years; prefer corset or parasol department. First-class city references. Address H 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY BY a competent woman. 45 Arthur-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CASHIER IN AN insurance office; must have good reference and be a good, rapid penman; also a German and one who resides with his parents preferred. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, L 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER and shipping clerk in manufacturing concern; must have references. Address D 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE THOroughly competent and experienced; state salary expected. H 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AT RETAIL CIGAR stand; salary $10 per week; short hours. Address D 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN A REAL-ESTATE office; one having had considerable experience in the business preferred. Inquire at Room 12 Bryan Block.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHIC AMANUENSIS D 87, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO IS A SALESMAN to go on the road in a specialty line. Address H 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS TRAVeling salesman having an established trade in the country tributary to Kansas City; state amount of trade, territory covered, and how long. Address, prior reference, Wm. A. Grimes Dry-Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED VARNISH SALESman for Illinois, Michigan, and the Northwest. Address, with references, JOHN W. PFAFF & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN WITH established trade to carry side lines of suspenders on commission. HILL & HILL, 201 Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SCANDINAVIAN retail dry goods salesman; good wages and steady job for right man; to go to one of large Minnesota towns. Call at SAM ELSNER & CO.'S, No. 65 Market-st., between 5 and 6 p. m., Friday, March 25th.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE SALESMEN—PURE soap and nursery stock to consumers. S. MOULSON, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED RETAIL SHOE salesman for the country; salary no object to good man. Call between 9 and 10 a. m. at 458 Milwaukee-av.

BOYS.

WANTED—LARGE, STRONG BOY, MUST write a good hand and come well recommended, to make himself generally useful in a wholesale house; salary $4 to start. H 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY IN OFFICE TO LEARN A BUSIness; must have taste for drawing, write a good hand, and reside with parents. H 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE who has had experience in packing goods; none other need answer. W. J. DOHERTY & CO., Lakeside Building.

TRADES.

WANTED—STRAW HAT BLOCKER; ADDRESS P. G. PETERSON, 904 North Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN METAL AND BRASS pattern making. Illinois Malleable Iron Co., 581 Diversey-av.

WANTED—PATTERNMAKER FOR WORK ON State Capitol, Austin, Tex.; must be able to read drawings and lay out work for others; good salary to right man. Apply at 148 Market-st., J. V. FARWELL & CO., between 3 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM COAT hands to go to Indianapolis; expenses paid. Inquire of FRED MYER, 177 and 179 Monroe-st. at 12 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN TO work in private family. Address, with references, D 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD COACHMAN; MUST KNOW the city and come well recommended. Address, giving references, H 41, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START A new business at their homes; easily learned in an hour; no peddling; 10c to 50c an hour made daytime or evening; send 10c for 24 samples and a package of material to commence work on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN, with his wife, to take charge of a club in this city; must be reliable, trustworthy, and well recommended. Address L 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO MEN CONVERSANT WITH freight classification and rates to work on tariffs. Call at 236 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, WILLING MAN TO work in private family. Address, with references, D 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY town for an easy money-making business guaranteed to pay energetic person $1 per hour; trial outfit free. Merrill & Co., 100 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY SUITS AND overcoats, made to order, on installments. References. Address H 41, Tribune office.

WANTED — SEVERAL INTELLIGENT AND well-qualified men of experience to solicit business and inspect risks of fire insurance company. Address with reference, giving age, experience, and salary expected, D 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE parties with some means and unexceptional references to take charge of our retail branches on South and West Sides. Chicago Book & News Co., 76 Fifth-av.

WANTED—STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST coachman and make himself generally useful. Good references. Apply corner Drexel-boulevard and Fiftieth-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—LADY CASHIER; ONE USED TO waiting on ladies preferred. Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS OUT OF EMPLOYment to call at 103 State-st., Room 15, and see what we have to offer them.

WANTED—LADY; GOOD PENMAN; 9 TO 5:30; $4 per week; state particulars. H 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY EXPERIENCED AS CORRespondent; 15c also office assistant, $5. Write fully. H 52, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND FOR general light work in family of two in very eligible flat. References. See Miss CARPENTER, 1411 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL WHO can cook, wash, and iron; small family. Inquire between 10 and 11 o'clock. 2535 Wabash-av.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID, kitchen girl, and dishwasher. 1328 Michigan-av.

WANTED—3114 SOUTH PARK-AV.—COMPEtent German girl in family of two for general housework; wages $5; house cleaning done.

WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDE OR NORwegian girl for cook and laundress in Hyde Park. Call at 368 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN OR GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Address Box 14, Maywood, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. 3212 Wabash-av.

WANTED — A GOOD DANISH OR SCANDInavian girl to do general housework, small family, at 767 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR THIRD work and children; must be a good seamstress. Apply at 3511 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT ONCE. APPLY Wednesday and Thursday. 501 North State-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, MUST HAVE GOOD references. 2024 Groveland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL AT 3243 PRAIrie-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take home family washing. Must come with good references. 'H 30, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—50 COMPETENT DOMESTICS FOR all kinds of work in private families on the North and South Sides; come at once. References. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1411 Wabash-av.

WANTED—83 SECOND GIRLS FOR THE NORTH Side. 1411 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EVERY INDUSTRIOUS LADY IN America to sell my entirely new ladies' specialty; best ever sold; large profits. DR. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A REFINED AND WELL EDUcated young lady for a very desirable position in an office. The very best references required. Address H 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO DO CROchet and outline work at home; steady work. WESTERN LACE MANUF'G CO., 218 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S—

Special Piano Sale before removal, on April 1st, to our new warerooms, S. E. corner of State and Jackson-sts. We offer until sold the following bargains in second-hand square pianos:

1 Reid	$ 50
1 Chickering	100
2 Great Union	110, 125
1 Barmour	125
1 Guild, Church & Co	150
2 Hallet & Davis	175, 200
1 Emerson	175

Several Upright Pianos little used, of prominent makes, from $150 to $300. These instruments have been thoroughly repaired and are fully warranted in all respects to be as represented. Time payments received if desired. Old instruments taken in exchange. New Pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

AT MANUFACTURER'S WAREROOMS—

SHONINGER PIANOS.

LOW PRICES. TIME PAYMENTS.

Pianos to rent or exchanged.

B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

A. REED & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS.	REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.

Guaranteed Extremely Durable.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson.

KNABE'S STANDARD PIANOS,	REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.

Reasonable prices and terms. Old instruments taken in exchange.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS FOR SALE ON easy payments; also other makes; $5 to $10 per month; rent $3, $4, and $5 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Sterling, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, PRICES BELOW ZERO.	REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.

$10 Monthly Payments.

$165 WILL BUY A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music. 136 State-st. near Madison

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. A. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near Madison, on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits, and speculations.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

JENNIE WEBSTER, CLAIRVOYANT, 170 STATE-st., Room 6. Take elevator at 70 Monroe-st. For sale—Electric inhaler; also electric belts. Call.

LOUISE BENNETT, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment. Call 117 S. Clark-st., Room 11.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 249 Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, third floor.

MME. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER, gives names, cures rheumatism. 1913 Wabash-av.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 12-room brick, elegantly papered, perfect order; D. and E. parlor floor; near cars. 810 and 816 Oakwood-boulevard. OWNER, 915 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT of six rooms in stone-front house. No. 3213 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 33D-ST., A two-story and basement stone-front residence with brick barn.

D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—FOR FOUR OR FIVE months from May 1, 10-room house, No. 3246 Groveland-av. Inquire at Room 90, 240 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — No. 196 THIRTY-SECOND-ST.; 11 rooms, bath, etc., $40

CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, 2625 AND dences with brick barns. 2627, two three-story and basement brick resi-

D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front dwelling, 3046 Vernon-av., 5th. Apply to LUTHER LOOMIS, 38 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. AND ELLIS Park: two story and basement, stone front; ten rooms; $55.

E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2237 PRAIRIE-AV., 3-STORY AND basement stone-front house in complete order; rent $1,000. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front, in first-class order, 650 Jackson-st., corner Wood. Inquire of JOHN A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—541 ADAMS-ST., 2-STORY ATTIC AND basement brick in first-class shape; $50. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, CORNER LEAVITT AND Adams-sts., 7 rooms. BOUTT & GAGE, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—$30—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED A cottage from now till May 1; seven rooms; 415 Warren-av. Apply 236 Warren-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—

BY C. H. MULLIKEN,

Agent for the care and management of property, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

A handsome brick house, three stories and basement, three rooms deep, beautifully furnished, will be rented to a good tenant for three or five years; good location on the North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE HOUSES—

New 3-story and cellar stone-front on North Park-av., near Wisconsin-st., overlooking Lincoln Park; modern 855

North Clark-st., those new 3-story and cellar modern houses, Nos. 804 and 810 855

E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 469 LA SALLE-AV.—A TEN-ROOM dwelling, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Inquire of N. W. BROOKS, Room 116, No. 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURnished house on Elm-st., near Lake-Shore drive. L 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON LA SALLE-AV., STONE-FRONT house, 9 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc., $70 per month. C. P. KELLOGG, 989 North Halsted-st., near Webster-av.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE near Lincoln Park, to family of two or three adults. $40.

256, 258, 260 West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Pirie's; business centre of the West Side; 257 and 259 can be thrown into one store; to any concern desiring such a store, good stand for years; 257 having been occupied last 9 years by a jeweler; for boots and shoes, hardware, furniture, dry goods, restaurant, etc. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ROOMS

ON FAVORABLE TERMS

IN THE NEWLY ARRANGED AND REFITTED

CHAMBERS BUILDING,

155 AND 157 DEARBORN-ST.,

BETWEEN MADISON AND MONROE-STS.,

OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

First-class elevator, janitor and watchman service.

No printing in the building.

APPLY TO BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st. near Washington-st.

TO RENT—

ELEGANT OFFICES IN THE NEW "COMMERCE" BUILDING,

Opposite the Early Burial Ground, Board of Trade "AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES"

In richness and location they are unexcelled.

The most modern and handsome office building in Chicago.

Light, vaults, and elevator service the very best.

Mr. Allyn in the building at all hours to show the offices.

The main floor is admirably adapted to banking business; any number of rooms rented en suite to attorneys and commission men: it will be your loss if you renew your lease before seeing these offices.

Apply to HENRY SHARON, Agent, 81 and 83 Dearborn-st., Room 42, or 5565 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—3 HOUSES, 616, 617, AND 627 for Fred. KIDDER, National Bank of America.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS IN HODGES BUILDing, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.; possession April 1; also suite of three rooms, with bath; possession at once. Apply to L. HODGES, 101 Washington-st., or elevator at building.

TO RENT—NEW AND HANDSOME FIVE AND SIX room apartments in the Belvidere, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., from $27.50 to $50.00. Janitor service free. Estate of F. C. Porter, Room 7, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT REASONable prices in Seaverns Building, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELINOR FLATS—3903 MICHIGAN-AV. Strictly first-class; rapid transit; janitor.

TO RENT—AND 5 ROOM FLATS IN THE NEW building, 1625 and 1627 Wabash-av.; price $30 to $40 each.

L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—38 THIRTY-SECOND-COURT—7-ROOM flat, bath, and every convenience; newly decorated; keys with janitor.

CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SMALL, PARTLY FURNISHED OR unfurnished flat for housekeeping on South Side avenue. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—MAY 1—ELEGANT FLATS, 494 MADIson-st., 5 rooms and bath; very superior in arrangement, lights and ventilation; these flats are wishing to secure a place in advance can see plans at my office. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT, 635 WEST ADAMSst., south front, 5 rooms, bath, and side and rear; separate furnace, in good order; $40.50 per month. Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, Room 1 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—788, 786, 789, AND 753 MADISON-ST., corner and nr. corner Robey, 7-room flats, $20, $25, and $30.

111, 113, and 115 Robey-st., near Madison, 6-room flats, $18 and $20.

153 Oakley-av. near Monroe, second floor, 7 rooms and closet, $30.

154 Oakley-av., third floor, 7 rooms and closet, $25.

Apply W. GRAY BROWN, Room 15, 97 Clark-st., or 89 Robey-st., n. w. cor. Madison.

TO RENT—6 CHOICE FLATS, ROBEY AND CONgress-sts. Splendid stone front, two-story and basement brick; 7 rooms; $30. Stone front, two-story and basement, 6 rooms; $25. Three-story-and-basement brick, 7 rooms; $30. Apply to R. A. WEST, on premises, second floor, between 2 and 5 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM FLAT, 1 AND 3 PINE-ST., S. E. CORNER Chicago-av.—Stone-front house, 11 rooms, d. and k. on parlor floor. Apply between 3 and 5 p. m. to T. W. GLOVER, 36 Portland Block, Manager Merchants' Safe-Deposit Company, 78 and 80 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—RUSH-ST.—13-ROOM HOUSE—FURniture to be sold to tenant at one-third cost. FRED S. COMSTOCK, 72 Commercial Bank Building.

TO RENT—294 WEBSTER-AV., PARLOR FLOOR and basement flat, 8 rooms, hot and cold water in 3 bedrooms; furnace and gas-fixtures; wire screens. C. P. KELLOGG, 989 North Halsted-st., near Webster-av.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED HOUSE near Lincoln Park, to family of two or three adults. $40.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, FIRST-CLASS STONE front houses near Lincoln Park, 20 and 22 Wisconsin-st.

48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—149 DEARBORN-AV.—ESPECIALLY desirable 9 room corner house.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—

Lake and Oakwood-av., fine stone residence, cost $18,000, 13 rooms, all modern conveniences $1,200

Oakwood-av., near Ellis, brick, 12 rooms, all modern conveniences 900

Madison-av., near South Park Station, brick, 10 rooms 600

No. 5641 Jefferson-av., 8-room new cottage, bath, hot and cold water 420

E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD, ILL.—A FURnished cottage; 6 rooms, 3 closets, bath-room; all modern conveniences. Address Box 209, Ravenswood.

TO RENT—IN LAKE VIEW—10-ROOM HOUSE; near steam and street cars; close to the lake. McCONNELL BROS., Room 19, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—NEW QUEEN ANNE brick cottage, completely furnished; reception hall, parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four rooms, closets, bath, etc., on second floor; hardwood finish, mantels, open fire-places, range, furnace, and gas; five minutes' walk from Hyde Park station; rent to small family, without children, one year. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD, NEAR 58TH STREET Station—8-room house, hot and cold water, bathroom, bay window, large yard. DUNNING, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 42, or 5565 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—3 HOUSES, 616, 617, AND 627 for Fred. KIDDER, National Bank of America.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS IN HODGES BUILDing, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.; possession April 1; also suite of three rooms, with bath; possession at once. Apply to L. HODGES, 101 Washington-st., or elevator at building.

TO RENT—NEW AND HANDSOME FIVE AND SIX room apartments in the Belvidere, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., from $27.50 to $50.00. Janitor service free. Estate of F. C. Porter, Room 7, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT REASONable prices in Seaverns Building, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av.

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TO RENT—AND 5 ROOM FLATS IN THE NEW building, 1625 and 1627 Wabash-av.; price $30 to $40 each.

L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—38 THIRTY-SECOND-COURT—7-ROOM flat, bath, and every convenience; newly decorated; keys with janitor.

CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SMALL, PARTLY FURNISHED OR unfurnished flat for housekeeping on South Side avenue. W. T. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—MAY 1—ELEGANT FLATS, 494 MADIson-st., 5 rooms and bath; very superior in arrangement, lights and ventilation; these flats are wishing to secure a place in advance can see plans at my office. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLAT, 635 WEST ADAMSst., south front, 5 rooms, bath, and side and rear; separate furnace, in good order; $40.50 per month. Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, Room 1 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—788, 786, 789, AND 753 MADISON-ST., corner and nr. corner Robey, 7-room flats, $20, $25, and $30.

111, 113, and 115 Robey-st., near Madison, 6-room flats, $18 and $20.

153 Oakley-av. near Monroe, second floor, 7 rooms and closet, $30.

154 Oakley-av., third floor, 7 rooms and closet, $25.

Apply W. GRAY BROWN, Room 15, 97 Clark-st., or 89 Robey-st., n. w. cor. Madison.

TO RENT—6 CHOICE FLATS, ROBEY AND CONgress-sts. Splendid stone front, two-story and basement brick; 7 rooms; $30. Stone front, two-story and basement, 6 rooms; $25. Three-story-and-basement brick, 7 rooms; $30. Apply to R. A. WEST, on premises, second floor, between 2 and 5 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM FLAT, MARQUETTE. 7-room flat, Charlevoix, 85 and 87 Rush-st. 7-room flat, 333 Ohio-st. 7-room flat, 380 Garfield-av. 8-room house, 324 Orchard-st.

J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House Block.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS on southeast corner Erie and State-sts.; every convenience and janitor.

W. M. LUFF, Room 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT LARGE 6-ROOM FLATS at 203 Chestnut-st., $25 and $30.

D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—287 WEBSTER-AV., HANDSOME UPper flat, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, wire screens; all complete. C. P. KELLOGG, 989 North Halsted-st., near Webster-av.

TO RENT—495 DEARBORN-AV., NEAR LINCOLN Park, two elegant new flats, 8 rooms, hardwood, stained glass, fine gas fixtures, steam heat, janitor's service, tinted walls, and all modern conveniences. Apply to W. T. SHELDON.

229 Adams-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 8 AND 9 ROOM FLATS; all modern improvements; reasonable. 307 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 148 LA SALLE-AV., 7 rooms; vacant; $35. Inquire at 260 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—LOOK AT 732 SEDGWICK-ST.; FLATS, with lawn, etc.; one block from Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—FLATS WITH 4 TO 9 ROOMS, WITH modern conveniences, located on Illinois, Indiana, Pine, and Ohio-sts., east of State-st. Apply at HOYT'S Renting Office, 308 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—244 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., NEAR VAN Buren, two furnished front rooms; permanent.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms to quiet person. D. H. REID, 3711 South State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, No. 10 Peck-court, near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM. FLAT 10, 271 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing; right-hand door. 540 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM. FLAT 10, 271 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—A 4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK store, 55 Michigan-av. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 103 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES—SOUTH SIDE.

Randolph-st., near State, double store and basement, and second floor, from May 1.

Madison-st., bet. La Salle-st. and Fifth-av., 25-ft. store building, from May 1.

E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 60X100 feet, northwest corner State and Jackson-sts.; will divide to suit. Apply at Room 34, 226 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORES NEAR CORNER MADISON and Dearborn-sts.

219 Randolph-st., 3-story and basement stone front, 10 quincy-st., near State.

Lake-st., between Franklin and Wabash-av., several buildings, stores, and lofts.

Corner store, also lofts, near Adams-st. and Fifth-av.; steam passenger and freight elevators; also third floor, 25x80 feet, $40 per month.

Dearborn-st., north of